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Tower Views

by Clearway

Had Lincoln Listened In
Is Japan Note an Excuse?
War and Reason and Peace

¶ Lincoln Day Oratory—Echoes from Lincoln Day dinners in key cities in the East reverberate through the nation with warning, prophecy and advice. Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan speaks in Boston, tells his audience that Lincoln liberalism and the Lincoln common touch is what Republicanism and the nation need; Representative Hamilton Fish, of New York, speaks at Greensboro, N. C., attacks the New Deal, accusing the President and Congress of fiddling while the fires of our industries are being extinguished"; Representative Charles A. Halleck, of Rensselaer, N. Y., speaks at South Bend, Ind., refers to the New Deal era as "the five lost years"; Senator Warren R. Austin, of Vermont, speaks at Utica, N. Y., calls the party to "rally to its standard and implement the forces needed to save the American form of government. But Governor George D. Aiken, of Vermont, speaking in New York City, decries the hymns of hate rising below the Roosevelt window, warns his party that it must produce a "warm, human, understanding leadership" or see a third, and a successful, party of "ordinary folks" dispossessing an Old Guard of which "Lincoln would be ashamed." • If Governor Aiken doesn't watch out he may be in line for that leadership of which he speaks. But perhaps he knows that.

¶ Japan Fires Pistol—Concurrent and identical notes to the United States, Great Britain and France from Tokyo sets the advocates of armament tugging at the rope of navy building. Convinced that Japan's refusal either to divulge her plans or to agree to naval limitations set by the London Treaty, constitutes the starting gun for a naval race, Administration officials deprecate efforts of Congressional pacifiers to encourage another conference on arms limitations—a proceeding which Japan seems to invite. Senator King of Utah, however, prepares to introduce a resolution that the President call a disarmament conference, and Representative Maverick of Texas gets ready to follow suit in the House, while Senator Bone and other Ludlow referendumites pull that defeated amendment out of pigeonholes and hopefully brush it off. But opposition to such efforts seems strong enough to discourage them. • Behind the lack of a foreign policy enunciation, strong sentiment lurks for an armed America, peacefully inclined but ready to defend democracy.

¶ Reich-Vienna Relations—The meeting of the Austrian with the German Chancellor, at Reichsführer Hitler's "sanctuary" at Berchtesgaden this week end, sets conjectural tongues to wagging in European capitals. Will the evidently amicable arrangement arrived at by the two leaders strengthen Austria's position as the connecting, but independent, link of the Rome-Berlin axis? Will it mark the way to a four-power accord between Britain - France - Italy - Germany? On such questions the see-saw of European speculation teeters portentously. But meanwhile it seems safe to say that the chief direct results of the conversations include an agreement by Herr Hitler to respect Austria's independence and one by Chancellor Schuschnigg to grant to Austrian National Socialists equal rights with Monarchists of the Fatherland Front. • But until the Reichsführer addresses the Reichstag next Saturday, definite trends respecting the very definite National Socialist consolidation of Germanic factors remain indefinite.

¶ International Clouds Thinning—As a conquering Japanese army squeezes the pincers on Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's lifeline corridor, suggestions begin to appear that successful completion of the strategy might force China to sue for peace. Similarly dispatches from the Spanish insurgent headquarters speak of amassing of reinforcements to build a 1,000,000 man offensive army for a spring drive against the Loyalists, which might prove to be the last decisive engagement. So much for force. The other side of the picture presents many highlights of hope. Further recognitions of Ethiopian conquests? The return of German colonies? The eradication of Austro-German tension? • Such questions indicate an approach to peaceful arrangements, and emphasize the unanimity with which force and reason point to the need of peace.

¶ Amidst Grinding Ice — High winds shriek down from the north, piling loose ice in ugly ridges against an ice floe that moves along off the southeast coast of Greenland. The freezing winds and grinding blocks hold up plans of the Soviet rescue crew to send planes to the aid of the four natural scientists who almost nine months ago left the North Pole and have come down over the top of the world on floating ice. The ice-breaker Taimir, however, has broken through heavy ice with dynamite until it is now reported within 20 miles of the ice floe. • It's the world's greatest adventure tale.

In the Boston Section:

Vandenberg visit spurs Republicans here.

Whitcomb starts City reorganization with Water Department.

Bar Association would unite judiciary under county court.

More prison space to be asked by Lyman in report to Hurley.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

President Warns Radio Men Against Propaganda Wave

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14—President Roosevelt today enjoined the radio industry to bear worthily the great responsibility imposed upon it. In a message sent to the annual convention of the National Association of Broadcasters, meeting here today, and delivered by Chairman Frank R. McNinch of the Federal Communications Commission, the President spoke soberly of the public trust borne by the radio. He also referred cautiously to the contest of radio propaganda that is now sweeping over the American Continent, and spoke portentously of "developments . . . which will have a profound effect upon the application of broadcasting in this country. . . ."

Also today, at the broadcasters' opening meeting, Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana warned them against all tendencies toward monopoly, and mentioned three ways in which too greatly unified control could affect the industry—would get "a stranglehold on radio." Senator Wheeler, as Chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, has charge of radio legislation in the upper chamber.

Thus the N. A. B.—which is the trade association of the proprietors of radio stations, and roughly corresponds to the American Newspaper Publishers Association—began its sessions on rather a premonitory note. In addition, behind the scenes, there has been talking of welding the N. A. B. into a still stronger unit, and setting up a head or "Czar" of the industry, to control its intramural relations.

As the delegates were assembling, the conference struck a lively key

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Of All Things!

The Hatpin Comes Back

NEW YORK (AP)—Men will think women's hat styles are right back where they were last generation, for behold, the hatpin is here again!

Hatpins like those which adorned the American scene in the "horse and buggy" days appeared on some new spring bonnets shown to 1,500 fashion experts.

The 1938 hatpin is a little fancier, however, than the old-time ones. Some of the new ones are topped with clustered rhinestones or made of carved glass.

Other hat style notes from the show, presented under auspices of the Millinery Stabilization Commission:

"Gibson Girl" hats are back.

Flowers are fashionable. So are veils. So are chin-straps.

A Workable Excuse

NEW YORK (AP) — The speeder's alibi of James Kight, a Bronx clerk, astonished spectators in court—but it worked.

Mr. Kight explained he was speeding because he loved his mother-in-law.

"Eh?" said the magistrate, "how's that again?"

"My mother-in-law was ill and I was speeding to take her home," Mr. Kight replied. "I love my mother-in-law very, very much."

The mother-in-law stepped forward. "That's right. I love my son-in-law, too, and wherever I go he always goes with me."

"Well," said the Magistrate, "if anyone can have that much consideration for a mother-in-law, he is certainly entitled to a suspended sentence. Next case!"

Tipping Ban at Fair

NEW YORK (AP)—Good news for those planning to see the 1939 world's fair on a budget:

The fair corporation is "favorably" considering a rigid ban against tipping.

Said Grover Whalen, President:

"Tipping is now generally regarded as unsound economically and socially."

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Austro-Reich Conference: Vital Issues

National Socialists May Get Important Ministry in Vienna Cabinet

Mutual Grants

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Feb. 14—Reaffirmation by Reichsführer Hitler of Germany's intention to respect Austrian independence, and a promise by Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg to give Austrian National Socialists equal rights with Monarchists within the framework of the only official party in Austria—the Fatherland Front—are understood to be chief results of the surprise meeting between the two Chancellors at Berchtesgaden this week end.

[The Associated Press reported that, despite a long discussion with President Miklas, Chancellor Schuschnigg had failed to obtain the Austrian Chief Executive's approval for the Berchtesgaden agreement.]

A new economic arrangement giving certain advantages to Austrian exports is also foreshadowed when negotiations are completed.

Well-informed circles declare Herr Hitler wanted Dr. Schuschnigg to make drastic changes in the Vienna Cabinet in favor of Austrian National Socialists. Ultimately, however, an agreement was reached whereby Dr. Schuschnigg gave assurance that no early restoration of the Hapsburgs is in prospect and in return Herr Hitler agreed that only one National Socialist should join the Austrian Cabinet. He may be Dr. von Seyes-Inquart and it is understood he is to have the post of Minister of the Interior. Reports are current that Herr Hitler wanted him to be made Director of Public Security, thus giving him control over police but that Dr. Schuschnigg refused to agree.

Moreover, there is some indication that a single post in the Austrian cabinet does not represent the full measure of concession originally demanded by the German National Socialists.

Other Notables at Meeting

The Official Gazette, the Wiener Zeitung, has announced that though no "new" agreement was made at the conference of statesmen Saturday at Berchtesgaden it was decided to make "additional convention" to the Austro-German agreement of July 11, 1936.

According to semi-official explanation these conventions are to "explain and complete the regulations" under the 1936 agreement.

The character of these additions to the pact which now governs Austro-German relations may be seen from a statement published today in official Vienna papers, which discloses that besides Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, Gen. Wilhelm Keitel, head of the Supreme Military Command, and Gen. Walter von Reichenau, head of the Army and famous political general of the Reich, were also present at the conference at Berchtesgaden.

Some Gaps in Accord

Meanwhile, careful observers infer that the two statesmen failed to achieve a complete understanding. Indeed, an editorial in the Wiener Zeitung, frankly states that "because of the wide range of the problems discussed it was impossible to reach a uniform attitude on every single question."

The same inference is drawn from the official communiqué which lacks the usual formula about "full identity of views." Such vague statements, however, are generally re-

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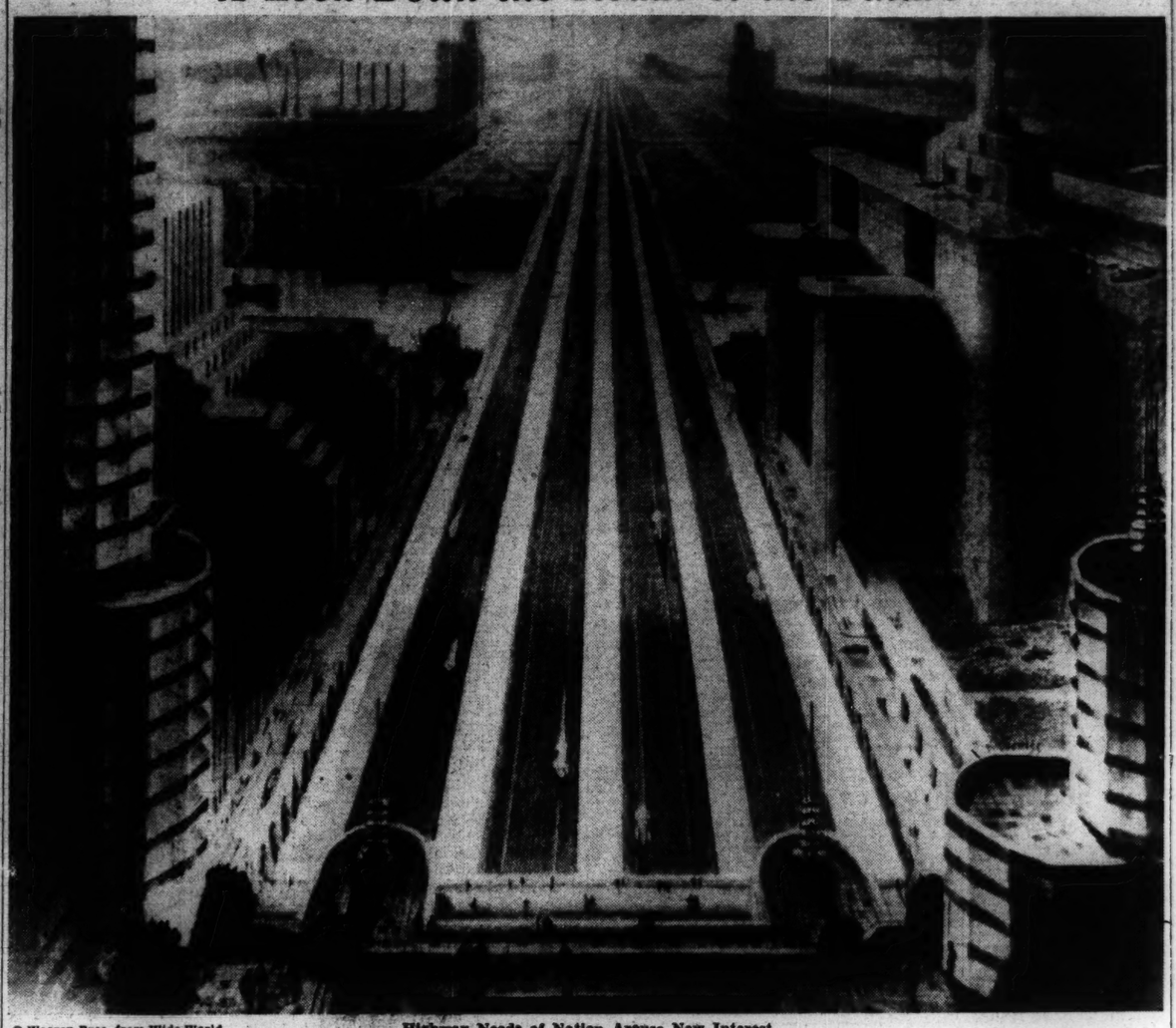
A Look Down the Roads of the Future



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Highway Needs of Nation Arouse New Interest

L. Andrew Reinhard and Henry Hofmeister, Associate Architects of Rockefeller Center, Collaborated With Hugh Ferris, Artist, to Design This Transcontinental Highway of the Future Between New York and Boston. The Road Would Run Beneath Cities and Be Equipped With a Block Signal Safety System.

Super-Highways: Help for Jobless Seen in Projects

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14—President Roosevelt is seriously interested in the bill of Senator Robert J. Bulkley (D) of Ohio, for construction of ten transcontinental self-liquidating super-highways, it is learned at the White House.

The project, still in a study stage with many details subject to change, heads toward the long-range development of a network of highways crossing the United States almost beyond the dreams of present planners. Hoping to get it started in time to be of some help in relieving unemployment in the next year or two, the plan would furnish a backlog of jobs for numerous years to come. It is doubtful if this year's Congress could start the plan going.

The essential feature of the plan as studied by the President, is self-liquidation by means of government condemnation of a strip of land a mile wide along each road, which would then be leased or sold to concessionaries of all kinds. To condemn the land, the planners would like to use the New York State method, developed by Robert Moses, Commissioner of Parks, and other states would have to adopt enabling statutes.

Under the New York State plan, the public authority first condemns the desired land, sets what it considers a fair price on it, and de-

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Senate Tie on Equal Rights; 'Obey' Out for French Wives

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14—Swamped with 3600 telegrams telling them which way to vote on the proposed equal rights amendment to the Constitution, 16 members of the Senate Judiciary Committee today cast their vote half for and half against the 14-year-old measure.

Ordinarily, a tie vote counts as a defeat, but on motion of Senator M. M. Logan (D) of Kentucky, the Committee agreed to postpone a final vote until members had time to study more thoroughly the great mass of material presented during four days of hearings held by a subcommittee last week.

If the Committee approves the amendment, declaring that, "Men and women shall have equal rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction," it will be put before the Senate for discussion for the first time. It has been reintroduced year after year at the request of the National Woman's Party, but has never before been approved by any group larger than a subcommittee.

The Committee did not set any definite date for the final vote but agreed that action would be taken in as short a time as possible.

In view of the fact that Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, and Miss Mary Anderson, Chief of the U. S. Women's Bureau, have all openly opposed their amendment members of the National Woman's Party said they thought it noteworthy that they polled so much strength in the Committee.

PARIS, Feb. 14 (AP) — French women were assured freedom today from their centuries-old marriage obligation to "obey" their husbands.

The official transcript of the far-reaching civil rights bill for women was published Feb. 12 in the Official Journal. It has been approved by both the Senate and Chamber of Deputies.

The measure, which recognize women as the equals of men as well as according them civil rights, now needs only the routine formalities of President Lebrun's signature and final promulgation in the Official Journal.

The act changes the Napoleonic marital law to read "the husband is the head of the family and has the choice of the family's residence," instead of "the husband owes protection to his wife and his wife obedience to her husband."

Women are authorized to have bank accounts and sign legal documents, but they cannot engage in business without the consent of their husband.

For more than a century French wives have been the legal prisoners of their husbands under the Napoleonic dictum that "nature made women our slaves."

Under the Code Napoleon, promulgated in 1803 and the law of the land until now, a married woman, like a child, was denied civil rights.

A wife could have no home but her husband's; she could not acquire or distribute property without the authorization of her husband or of the courts. Virtually all the wife could do was make her own will.

The next step in the feminist campaign for emancipation of women is expected to be concentrated on an effort to obtain the right to vote. Four times the Chamber of Deputies has approved such a bill, but each time the Senate has rejected it.

The new law providing that "the married woman has the full exercise of her civil rights" means she may inherit, earn and spend her own money, sign and witness legal documents, plead before courts in her own name and generally share with her husband in support and management of the family.

Aiken Challenges G.O.P. to Get New And Better Deal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 — The Republican Party's plea for the support of dissatisfied Democrats, and its need for new leadership, are the two factors most sharply projected by the nation-wide flood of public speaking which issued this week end at the party's annual festival on Lincoln Day.

What is considered by many to be the most refreshing of all the scores of speeches delivered on Saturday night came from rumpled-haired Gov. George D. Aiken of Vermont, who is getting a national reputation for unorthodoxy and progressivism—a reputation which his position in Vermont gives far greater authority than if he came from a more venturesome western state.

New Boost for Aiken

The outspoken Vermont Executive not only challenged the Old Guard leadership, but he declared the new Program Committee which is soon to meet in Chicago to be unrepresentative, and he even scoffed at the practice of holding 50-cent Lincoln Day dinners (in contrast to the Democrats' $100 dinners) "if the 50-cent feeling is not in the heart of the Republicans participating." At the moment, Governor Aiken was wearing white-tie and tails, and speaking at New York's most sumptuous hostelry, so his words were taken by party wiseacres to have a provocative challenge.

It appears, therefore, that the Aiken movement—it is not yet a personal boom—has taken on new impetus. Lincoln Day almost always produces some new figures around which Republican hopes momentarily gather, and this year it is the rugged Green Mountain Executive.

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg's speech in Boston was, of course, the most ambitious party effort, stressing his familiar program of coalition with dissatisfied Democrats. And he delivered a thorough-going criticism of New Deal policies. In

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British Weigh 5-Power Talks On Navy Issue

Washington Puts Blame on Japan for Spurt in Warship Building

Moves in Congress

King of Utah in Favor of Parley—Fish (N. Y.) Wants Equality for Japan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 14 — Five-power discussions—an actual conference is regarded as unlikely—are envisaged here in the near future as the result of the Japanese refusal to disclose the tonnage and gun sizes of its new warships.

Germany and Russia, as well as France and the United States and Great Britain, are vitally interested. Admiralty circles here are maintaining unusually sealed lips as to the nature of the suspicions which induced Britain, France, and the United States to question Japan.

But there is reason to believe that Britain and France at any rate are just as much concerned over the possible disappearance of the so-called gap hitherto existing between the largest cruisers and the smallest capital ships as they are over the prospect of having to build 42,000-ton battleships.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14—The week-end series of swift moving developments in the naval situation finds the United States Government today firmly committed to the proposition that Japan has forced the scrapping of many features of the 1936 naval treaty and made inevitable an intensification of the naval race, including competition in battleship size as well as in numbers.

This official attitude attaches no importance to the hints of a Japanese Foreign Office "spokesman" in Tokyo that an informal question as to what Japan is building might prove more fruitful than the official notes. Further it does not accept the suggestion advanced in Tokyo that any assurance that battleships above 35,000 tons are not being built by Japan can be read from the Japanese statements and notes on the subject.

May Be Qualified

But this attitude of the Executive Branch of the Government, particularly State and Navy Departments, may have to be qualified as a result of an unwillingness of certain quarters in Congress to share its views.

Two developments this morning cut across the policy line which the Administration has adopted. Senator William H. King (D) of Utah, introduced a resolution in the Senate calling for the summoning of a new naval conference to meet in Washington, a resolution based on the assumption that Japan is not as intransigeant on the subject of naval limitation as the Administration assumes it to be.

Simultaneously on the House side of the Capitol Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York, declared at the Naval Affairs Committee hearing he saw no reason why the United States should not grant naval equality to Japan. He contended that the existing U. S. Navy is adequate for national defense and that the pending $800,000,000 naval expansion measure "is inconsistent with our policy of neutrality and non-interference in the affairs of other nations."

Basic Issue

Mr. Fish's remarks cut directly across the basic issue which lies behind all the maneuvering and arguing going on here over the naval question. All of the developments of the past few days have contributed to making it clearer than ever that the real issue is whether the United States shall continue to maintain the position of a power in the Far East.

Japan's demand for naval equality, "a common upper limit," is manifestly an effort to achieve in physical fact the supremacy in the Far East which it now claims as an abstract right and which can never be realized so long as the United States and Britain both enjoy considerable naval superiority.

This demand was denied at the 1936 London Naval Conference for the basic reason that neither the United States Government nor Britain is yet prepared to grant Japan the freedom of movement and influence in the Far East which naval equality would guarantee, and the Administration stands today on that same position. It is being rationalized into an argument for "national defense." Questioners are being told that the United States needs a much larger Navy to protect its territory and its island possessions from any enemy combination which might attack it.

"Blue Sky" Naval Policy

Representative Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia, chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, has proposed a policy clause for the naval bill which bears a marked resemblance to the old barn door, wide open. Under such a definition one could justify almost any size Navy the taxpayers would support. It is already referred to here as the "blue sky" naval policy.

The isolationists have themselves, incongruously, given the "Big Navy" advocates their best argument for such a large Navy by raising a

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Economics in the News

Money Management—Was the Federal Reserve System Primarily Responsible for the Business Decline?—The New Discussion

—By H. B. E.—

So much was expected of the new Federal Reserve System that it is not surprising to see and hear discussions on the responsibility or otherwise of the System for the business decline. The System is popularly called the Supreme Court on Money. In 1935 and 1936 some enthusiasts went so far as to say that the new set-up insured the country against depression. Even the President at one time had a great faith in monetary management as a weapon in maintaining stability, though he has lately sought to minimize the influence of the Federal Reserve upon business fluctuations.

However, those powers are enormous, even though they may not be decisive. For they influence the price and amount of money available to the borrowing community. Clearly, if the price of money is high, and the volume of money is contracted, business is bound to be adversely affected. It is under these heads, therefore, that the question of the responsibility or otherwise of the Federal Reserve for the down turn must be examined.

In the summer of 1936 the Federal Reserve System first became exercised over the plethora of money available to the business community. This was held to be a situation inviting inflation. Accordingly the System, using powers granted under New Deal banking legislation, ordered an increase in the reserve requirements of the commercial banks. This automatically mopped up those bank's available funds for lending. The policy became progressive, starting in August, 1936, and ending in May, 1937; and in the end a good deal of the banks' lending power had been impounded.

It was within this period that the turning point occurred. Industrial production reached its highest level in December, 1936, dropped to a little lower level in the New Year, maintained itself there till August, when the index shot down. Here at least is a coincidence: the money managers were engaged in taking anti-inflationary action at the very time that business deflation was under way. Inevitably, therefore, some economists call the present recession a crisis in monetary management.

Nevertheless, this explanation, it seems to me, is too facile. The recession is to be explained as a failure of industry to add to its capital equipment after replacement demands had been satisfied. Why this failure? Because of the crisis of confidence which, for various reasons, took possession of the country, keeping business from borrowing for new capital equipment and investors from supplying the necessary funds. The crisis occurred on both the supply and the demand side simultaneously. The money managers, or their actions, had little to do with this state of mind—as you will find if you ask any important borrower or any important investor.

Even by monetary tests the money managers could be acquitted of prime responsibility for the recession. Commercial bank reserves, it is true, were reduced, but those reduced reserves were "excess reserves," namely, reserves that were not backing money in use. Thus no restriction of money in use could be traced to Federal Reserve action. It was a little different in regard to the price of money. Yet in general Federal Reserve action resulted in virtually no increase in rates of interest.

However, it is surprising that the Federal Reserve persisted in going through with anti-inflationary action right up to May 1 last year when the turning point should have been obvious by that time to the expert watchers in the System. Money management is, of course, an art, not a science. That means that timing is all-important, but the Federal Reserve, as we now see, was busy at the brakes when it should have switched to the accelerator—which, later in the year, it proceeded to depress, though without any stimulating effect whatsoever.

Dispute Starts on Lowering of Note By Lopez in 'Star Spangled Banner'

NEW YORK, Feb. 14 (AP)—The Patriots, it develops here, are scarcely rising to rally around Vincent Lopez's "Star Spangled Banner"—for medium voice in the key of B-flat. An indignant New Yorker, writing to the Mayor of Baltimore to protest the band leader's modernizing of the National Anthem, thought Lopez ought to get 15 days in the hoosegow for every note he dared to change.

In the Lopez version certain slight changes are proposed, with the object of making the tune more singable. Lopez contends that the melody gets out of voice at spots and becomes a strain on the powers of most patrons. Where the air goes up to F on the word "free" near the end, he has smoothed it down to an easy D. In regard to this change, some one writes:

"Considering the restrictions that have been placed upon American citizens within easy memory, the average singer will be inclined to squawk at the word 'free' no matter where it comes on the scale." Another writes:

"Now that you have re-arranged the 'Star Spangled Banner,' let's see what Edgar Guest can do with Lincoln's Gettysburg Address." Basil Cameron, Conductor of the Seattle Symphony, writes:

"I don't think a change in the melody of a traditional song like that is desirable. Of course, it is difficult for an untrained voice to sing it correctly, but in a crowd why not let each individual pipe out what notes he can? After humming it, perhaps the men could sing the first eight measures and the women the last part, which has the high notes."

Mr. Lopez, discussing the matter, said this latter suggestion had its points, but he is still confident that his version is the true answer.

D. A. R. officials have assured him of their support, Mr. Lopez said.

McNutt's Boom Is Like Bolt From Sky Via China Clipper

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14—Presidential aspirations were coupled with the roar of airplane propellers today and next week will be accompanied by the clatter of dishes as the up-to-date prelude to the streamline political battles of 1938 and 1940.

Paul V. McNutt, American High Commissioner to the Philippines, is flying west to the United States, preparing this week to squeeze the last drop of drama out of his spectacular arrival from the Orient, to enhance his desire to succeed President Roosevelt at the White House in 1940.

At the same time, Robert H. Jackson, whose appointment as Solicitor General still hangs fire in the Senate, will push his boomlet for Governor of New York one step further next week, by the traditional process of banqueting with the New York Young Democratic Club, Feb. 24. The Governorship might prove the stepping stone, in Mr. Jackson's case, it is hinted, for presidental aspirations.

"Young Lochnivar" McNutt will come flying out of the East this week with all the trappings and accoutrements of drama with which a presidential boomlet can be invested, and before he is through his trip to Washington will have been turned as nearly into a triumphal procession as friends can arrange.

A Bolt From the Sky

Observers are watching the event with mingled wonder and admiration. Conducting a drive for the Presidency from the far confines of the Philippines is a new development in even the bizarre scheme of American political life, and it has been more than once broadly hinted that the New Deal put Mr. McNutt half way round the globe to get rid of him. But the Hawaiian Clipper took Mr. McNutt out of the insular territory Feb. 11, and is scheduled to deposit him in San Francisco Feb. 16. Airplanes and fast trains will bring him eastward, and by the magic of the radio his voice will precede his arrival with a coast-to-coast broadcast.

Mr. McNutt hasn't specifically said yet he wants to be President but nobody seems to have much doubt about it, and he is expected to put on one of the best shows of the year.

Come One, Come All

He will fly from San Francisco to Denver and then by fast train arrive at Indianapolis Feb. 19, there to address the Democratic Editorial Association with one broadcast, and next night another before Indiana University. The ostensible purpose of Mr. McNutt's meteoric return is to discuss Philippine affairs with President Roosevelt, with relation to the extension of the treaty period, before the islands lose their American tariff preference. It will be no fault of the McNutt stalwarts, of whom the chief leader in Washington is Senator Sherman Minton (D) of Indiana, if in the process, the McNutt personality is not stamped upon the American consciousness.

A monster reception is being arranged in Washington, to which 4,000 invitations are being issued. At any rate, any one in the capital who doesn't get an invitation may count himself political small potatoes. Senator and Mrs. Minton are the patrons of this affair, and they simply ask friends to drop in between 4 and 7 to meet Mr. McNutt.

Accompanying the High Commissioner will be Frank H. McHale, the new state Democratic National Committeeman, who is reported to be prepared to play the part of James M. Farley for the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. McNutt's arrival is not looked upon with joy by Senator Frederick Van Nuys, Democratic Senator from the same state, who incurred White House ire by voting against the Supreme Court reorganization program. Mr. McNutt is the dominant political figure in his home state, and Senator Van Nuys who is up for re-election this year seems headed for "liquidation." However, Senator Van Nuys will not accept such a fate willingly and has announced his re-election desire in terms which hint that he may run as independent if he fails to get the party nomination. Furthermore he has announced he will issue a formal statement this Wednesday.

Accordingly, the political pot, which always sits near the center of the stove in Indiana, is rapidly coming to a boil. Mr. Roosevelt has kept silent over the McNutt candidacy.

As for Mr. Jackson, his confirmation should come in a week or 10 days; but his political ambitions in New York may be blocked by a decision of Governor Lehman to run for another term.

Wage and Price Rise Traced to Late 1936 In Industrial Study

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 14—Marked increases in industrial wages and in the prices of manufactured goods, factors to which the current recession in business is commonly attributed, began in November, 1936, according to a study by the National Industrial Conference Board.

"Both prices and wages were relatively stable throughout 1935 and the first 10 months of 1936," the board's report says. In October, 1936, the indexes of both wages and prices stood at approximately the average for the preceeding 21 months."

From November, 1936, onward the average hourly earnings of factory workers rose to a peak in November, 1937, of 17.5 per cent above the previous level of October, 1936, according to the Board. At the same time, wholesale prices rose to a peak in September, 1937, of 8.7 per cent over October of the previous year.

"Over half of this increase in prices was lost during the following three months," the report continues. "The decline in wages from the high point in the same period amounted to one half of 1 per cent."

Substitute Indigo: Unemployed Indians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14—"When a college professor and a few assistants working in a laboratory not far from Philadelphia discovered a substitute for indigo, they really consigned thousands of persons in India to unemployment," said Clarence E. Pickett, Executive Secretary of the American Friends' Service Committee, at a meeting of the society's monthly forum here.

"The effect of that discovery has been beneficial to the world," Mr. Pickett said, "but because it has removed the chance to make a living from so many Indian peasants, the human cost of the discovery is almost incalculable."

Mr. Pickett also opposed boycotts declaring that American boycott of Japanese goods "is like using gasoline to extinguish a fire."

"To boycott is to take the short view," he said, "for it will release currents of bitterness and hatred which can't be stopped. We must put our minds to the job of releasing capacities of good will, which cost a good deal more at the outset than simply getting mad, but are far more effective in the end."

Columbia Dean Seeks Law Center To Cost $4,000,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 14—The establishment of a Law Center at Columbia University with buildings and equipment costing $4,000,000 and, in addition, a substantial endowment, is proposed by Young B. Smith, Dean of Columbia Law School, in his annual report to Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of the University. He urges a long-range plan for the future and declares that while the Columbia Law School "is in an excellent position among the great university law schools of the country," if it is to maintain that position and continue to grow in usefulness, it must begin planning for tomorrow.

The center proposed by Dean Smith would be developed about three main divisions—one for professional training in the practice of law, one for research in law and related fields, and one for public service.

"The most urgent need of the school at present is a new building," the report continues. "This need must be met without further delay, if the school is to avoid irreparable injury. An adequate plan for the School of Law alone would require between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000, depending upon the character of the building and the kind of school it is determined to conduct." Dean Smith reports a higher level of student capacity today than ever before "by reason of the limited admission policy of the school."

Thousands of graduates of Columbia University gathered on Morningside Heights Saturday to witness the dedication of the School of Architecture and for meetings of 92 Columbia University alumni organizations in the United States and foreign countries. Simultaneously, Columbia alumni gatherings were held in many other cities, one of the most distant being that in Lima, Peru, with Laurence A. Steinhardt, '15, Law, and E. A. Prentis, '06, Engineering, formerly President of the Alumni Federation, attending.

Twelve medals for "conspicuous Columbia alumni service" were awarded as follows:

William Livingston Haven, '83, '85, Law, New York City; Matthew V. B. Brinkerhoff, '85, Orange, N. J.; Abraham Lincoln Burns, '87, Engineering, New York City; Randolph Boiles, '92, Architecture, Washington, Conn.; August Zinsser, '92, '94, Law, New York City; Francis Eugene Bouck, '95, Denver, Colo.; Robert Joseph Reiley, '00, Architecture, New York City; Eugene Tavenner, '01, '03, A. M. '16 Ph.D., St. Louis, Mo.; George Adams Ellis, '04, '08, Law New York City; John Leonard Kantor, '09, '12, Ph.D., '12, P. and S. New York City; Condict W. Cutler, Jr., '10, '12, P. and S., New York City, and Edward Columba Meagher, '18, '21, Engineering, Brooklyn, N. Y.

H. Starr Giddings, member of the New York law firm of Barber, Fackenthal and Giddings, was re-elected President of the Alumni Federation.

At a luncheon of the Alumni Federation, addresses were made by Sir Raymond Unwin, British housing authority and visiting professor in the Columbia University School of Architecture; Robert D. Kohn, Chairman of the Committee on Theme of the Board of Design of the New York World's Fair; Dean Leopold Arnaud, of the Columbia University School of Architecture, and Arthur Loomis Harmon, President of the New York City Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

For Hawaiian Plebiscite

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (AP)—The Hawaii Statehood Committee has approved a sub-committee report recommending deferment of statehood pending a plebiscite in the islands. Senator King (D) of Utah, Chairman of the Committee, will present the report to Congress.

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Sybil Comforts Henry in an Anxious Hour

Henry Finds Counsel Simply by Having His Wife Sitting by His Side

A Colonial Woman's 'Diary'

Sybil Speaks

The significant moments in American Revolutionary times and during the formative days of the Republic are recorded in the "Diary" of Sybil Wentworth, a fictional character, whose entries are based upon authentic information of the period. This is the nineteenth installment. The Diary appears three times a week, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Boston
Thursday, October 20th

In all these days have I writ not one word on things political, though but a few days back came His Excellency General Gage from New York (commanding British general), and the pother about the Red Coats in our midst does boil up again. The ragtag and bobtail do bait the British soldiery at every turn until I do marvel that no blood has been shed, but Sam Adams, and the rest, claim they do ever council a prudent law-abiding attitude.

This night when we had supped, Henry, very grave, did say, "Poppet, I would you were a man for this one hour. I must decide on grave matters and there is no one else to whom I would open my mind."

"Perchance if you do but speak your mind, and I do listen, you will feel clarified. 'Tis often so that one finds council in the very saying," I did suggest.

Henry did not assent, and smiled: "If you turn sleepy as little Harry when he has a surfeit of porridge, why go to sleep, Sweeting. 'Tis a comfort to have you sitting by me."

I shall assay to put down here the gist of all our talk, for so may I clarify mine own thought, and be more than a helpmeet for my dear Henry, who does so honour me above most women.

The Situation in Boston

To be short: the refusal of the town to grant the soldiers quarters therein, being persisted in, and legally; the army has been put to it to rent houses, and they held at a very high rate. Then food must be purchased, because again the town would furnish no commissaries unless the soldiers be removed to Castle William.

And moreover, the soldiery does like this country, and are deserting in numbers, knowing full well the citizenry will give them aid and comfort in escaping. At this bit from Henry's tongue my heart did quake at memory of Doright.

In all these affairs if the military deal directly with the Boston men involved, trouble does ensue, and the upshot is that to-day Thomas Hutchinson did suggest to General Gage that if he did engage a go-between, a Boston man, to deal with his compatriots, the way could be made much smoother.

Henry Tackles Hard Job

General Gage did protest that no man could be found who would be fair both to his countrymen and to the military, and Thomas Hutchinson declared that not only could he be found, but he could put his finger on the man, and he did name Henry.

"I think I could be of real service," Henry said, "if I but come to a just sense that 'tis the thing to do.

"Here is my own side. I think our friends, the Whigs, do trust me, and if Thomas Hutchinson declares likewise, I could help to keep the peace, and while I was doing it there would be silver in the till, and that is somewhat to be considered.

"But again 'twill be a miracle if I satisfied both sides. 'Tis far more like that I make enemies of both and I do deal fairly."

And then he did recount of how Amos Williams did ask too much in rental for that old house of his, and many more tales of such shabby doings.

And then did he relate how much of the bad blood betwixt James Otis and Sam Adams on one hand, and Thomas Hutchinson upon the other, came not only because of high difference of opinion, but because of political grudge dating back to the year when James Otis' father, Judge Otis, did not receive the preferment but saw Thomas Hutchinson placed in his stead.

In truth, Thomas Hutchinson as Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Justice and more (Henry did receive a list), has many perquisites. And it seems that he did launch accusations against Sam Adams' probity, when poor Sam did make so sad a failure as our assessor of taxes. Which is a scandel, because Sam is above such doings as all men know, though but a poor man of business.

Adelaide Stedman

Phrases of Roosevelt and Aides Draw Lexicographer's Acclaim

NEW YORK, Feb. 14 (AP)—President Roosevelt already has become the foremost coiner or popularizer of popular phrases among all American Presidents, according to a study completed by Wilfred J. Funk, lexicographer and publisher.

"With most of his second term ahead of him," Dr. Funk said in an interview Saturday, "the President should set a mark difficult for any successor to surpass. He and his aides have been unprecedently adept in crystallizing phrases that are quickly comprehensible, attach themselves to the memory easily and fit into headlines readily."

In his analysis the dictionary publisher listed "New Deal," "The Forgotten Man," "Modern Tories," "Economic Royalists," "Princes of Privilege," "Gold Hoarders," "Democratize Industry," "Off the Record," "Fireside Chat," "The More Abundant Life," "Pump Priming," "Brain Trust," "Quarantine of Nations," "Planned Economy," "Good Neighbor Policy," and the general alphabetizing of the functions of Government.

"An out-cropping of phrases traceable to the New Deal," he said "includes such expressions as 'The 59-Cent Dollar,' 'Soak the Rich,' 'Boondoggling,' 'Alphabet Soup,' and 'Packing the Court.'"

But the President must still take a back seat to Theodore Roosevelt, Dr. Funk said, in the coining or popularizing of expressions that "attract the attention of dictionary makers." Among them he listed "Trust-Busting," "Mollycoddle," "Square Deal," "Frazzle," "Nature-Faking," "Bull Moose," "Pussyfooting" and "Weasel Words."

"The former President Roosevelt invented a word as well as a phrase in his warning not to 'Chinafy' America while he was pleading for preparedness," said Dr. Funk. "Among his other famous expressions were 'The Strenuous Life,' 'Speak Softly but Carry a Big Stick,' 'Predatory Wealth,' 'Undesirable Citizens,' 'My Spear Knows No Brother' and 'We Stand at Armageddon and Battle for the Lord.'"

Dr. Funk cited Woodrow Wilson as "an outstanding phrase maker with his 'Watchful Waiting,' 'Too Proud to Fight' (subsequently revamped into the successful campaign slogan, 'He Kept Us Out of War'), 'Make the World Safe for Democracy,' 'Self-Determination of Nations' and "The Fourteen Points.'

"Cleveland invented the whimsical phrase 'Innocuous Desuetude' and McKinley's Administration featured 'The Full Dinner Pail,'" said the publisher. "This idea was revived and enlarged years later by Hoover's 'A Chicken in Every Pot,' complemented by 'Two Cars in Every Garage.' This was before he predicted 'Grass will grow in streets.'

"Harding's popularity was enhanced considerably by his phrase 'Back to Normalcy.' Coolidge was a succinct speaker and more famous phrases might have been expected from him. But his best remembered was 'I Do Not Choose to Run.'"

Often phrases have had far-reaching powers to build up or destroy—more than they merited, Dr. Funk observed—but many in his list are meaningless or almost forgotten today, such as "Tippecanoe and Tyler, Too," "Rum, Romanism and Rebellion," and "Burn That Letter."

But one of the oldest in American history, Washington's warning against "Foreign Entanglements," he said, "has seemingly controlled our foreign policy to this day."

Foreign Affairs Notebook

The Third Reich

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Germany's latest military and diplomatic changes—concentrating control more than ever in the hands of Reichsführer (Realm-leader) Adolf Hitler—emphasize the authoritarian, or dictatorial, form of government in vogue since Jan. 30, 1933.

Power in the Reich is the exclusive prerogative of the National Socialist Party. Within six months after it took office, all other parties were proscribed, or had "voluntarily" dissolved. On March 23, 1933, a party-controlled Reichstag gave the Hitler Cabinet authority to rule by decree. On Jan. 30, 1934, the Cabinet got authority to alter the Constitution itself.

Retention of Power has dictated a number of vigorous steps. Federal, State and municipal officials were replaced by party men. And to halt opposition within the Party itself the purge of June 30, 1934, resulted in an official toll of 77 "executions." Constitutional guarantees continued to remain abrogated and the powers of the secret political police were formally increased to permit summary arrest and confinement without trial.

Gleichschaltung—perhaps best translated as "co-ordination"—has proceeded since the beginning of the régime. A Government "Labor Front" replaced trade unions. Finance came under microscopic State control. All business is extensively regulated. Press, radio and all forms of public expression are governed by the Reich's Propaganda Ministry.

Material gains are offered by the National Socialists as evidence of success of their methods. Unemployment has been greatly reduced; extensive public works programs have been undertaken.

Military Shackles imposed by the Peace Treaties have been broken by the Reich, acting alone. Conscription was reintroduced, the size of the Regular Army tripled. Construction of once-banned military equipment was started. The demilitarized Rhineland was re-occupied. The only negotiated change was the June 18, 1935, naval treaty by which Germany agreed to limit her fleet to 45 per cent of Britain's tonnage.

Current Problems involve Army opposition to some of the régime's policies while "old school" diplomats slowed attainment of the Reich's foreign objectives. With the changes of Feb. 4, moderate officials give place to those of more direct party conviction.

A Monday Feature

Chicago Library Has Books, But It Needs More Readers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Wanted — more readers!

With a new supply of bright-colored books lining the shelves and with additional funds on hand for purchasing more volumes, the Chicago Public Library with its 44 branches is looking for more customers.

It wasn't long ago that it was the other way around, lots of readers but not enough books.

Gay new jackets of late fiction, technical books, and children's volumes, thumbed to the bulletin boards, tell the public of the influx of new books possible through the increased funds for library service.

In fact, most of the branches as well as the main library in the loop district here are receiving a goodly supply of varied types of books to mingle with the old ones making the shelves quite decorative. It is only after the new book is much worn that its bright-colored cover is rebound with drab, serviceable backs.

For the coming year some $200,000 is available for new books because of the improvement in the tax collection situation, declared Carl B. Roden, Librarian. This is about a 600 per cent increase in book purchases over last year, and covers all kinds of reading from the latest fiction to children's books and reference volumes. Some of the money will be used for replacements, he said, while about one-third will be spent for the new profusely illustrated children's books.

Conciliation Has Changed

The whole library condition has changed very much since the pre-depression days and even since the great cry for books which went up during the depth of the unemployment period. Then, men and women were crowding the library to find books on "how to make things" which they hoped would help them to get started in some little business to tide them over lean days, it was explained, or, being idle, they just had more time to read.

At the time of the depression funds for books were low and librarians had to stop ordering the very latest books in fiction. Renting libraries took over the job of supplying people with late fiction, one librarian explained. Now, however, libraries are again purchasing fiction, although the renting libraries have relieved the pressing demand.

There are many requests for technical books at the Woodlawn branch on the South Side, according to Miss Julia Baker, librarian. "These books are not found in the renting libraries," she said, "and consequently are in great demand at the public library. People are asking for scientific books, volumes on how to construct radios, for instance, technical questions in aeronautics, air-conditioning, and refrigeration.

Reading for Jobs

"Men and women are apparently very serious about getting new jobs. They perhaps have something to do which gives them an income but they are trying to read and study in order to be transferred to better positions or to switch over to some new trade or vocation."

Yet libraries are not so crowded as they used to be during the depression. At that time it was a scramble to supply the people with the books they wanted and to get money to buy even enough books to replace tattered ones.

Today the question arises why are there fewer readers? Where have the people gone who formerly crowded into the reading rooms? In the whole Chicago library system during 1932 the total circulation was 15,807,902, while in 1937 this number fell to 7,995,757.

Renting libraries, automobiles, radio, movies, and many new magazines introduced on the market are believed to be the causes. New leisure-time activities, and returning prosperity with re-employment are advanced as being responsible for some of the thinning of library patronage.

Man Kept Book 49 Years, But the Library Forgave

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 14 (AP)—Cleveland's Public Library had to formulate a new rule when Don P. Mills brought back a book he had kept out 49 years. The rule: "For anybody who returns a book after five years and within 50 years we will wipe the slate clean."

Mr. Mills, an attorney, took out the book when he was 10. He observed: "I guess I just forgot it. I came across it the other night while I was rummaging around." He was happy when the Library decided not to invoke its 5-cents-a-day penalty. The book—"The Whispering Pine," by Elijah Kellogg—is now a rarity, so the Library was glad to forgive and forget today.

Super-Greenhouse To Need No Glass

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 14 (AP)—Prof. Alex Laurie of Ohio State University's Department of Floriculture looked ahead today and envisioned the greenhouse of tomorrow as a glassless, all-electric, air-conditioned structure, housing soil-free plots of plants automatically watered.

The department already maintains a "glassless greenhouse" for research purposes, and has made extensive experiments with growing plants in mediums other than soil, but Professor Laurie said possibly decades of experimentation would be necessary before the envisioned structure became a reality.

Ohio State's "glassless greenhouse" at present is only a small cubbyhole in the basement. Powerful electric bulbs, operated by a time clock, take the place of the sun. Electric coils in the growing bench supply heat and an ordinary electric fan, the "air-conditioning."

Chief advantage of the setup is the labor-saving method of controlling light, a factor that governs the blooming time of plants. The commercial grower knows that unless he manipulates his light properly, his poinsettias may bloom too soon before Christmas or his lilies may miss the Eastertide, resulting in a revenue loss.

The "glassless greenhouse" would permit him to shorten the growing season by using the lights for longer periods, although they could not be used 24 hours a day because plants, like humans, prefer rest periods between their working hours.

Adult Education—In Bridge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14—The bell of Radnor High School recently summoned nearly 400 adults to classrooms in the start of an experiment in adult education scheduled for 10 successive Monday nights. Eleven courses are offered, ranging from contract bridge and gardening to physical training and current events.

Harry Creutzburg, chairman of the School Night Committee, worked out the plan after hearing of an adult education experiment in Maplewood, N. J. Bayard Beatty, Principal of the suburban high school, visited Maplewood to study the system.

"These lighter courses are fine for arousing interest in the beginning," said Mr. Creutzburg. "We hope to coax people gradually to take up more important subjects, such as astronomy, science, and music.

"There won't be any home-work, tests or marks, and there won't be any report cards. One woman wanted to be very sure we wouldn't send her marks home to her children."

The enrollment is evenly divided between men and women. Under the present plan, nobody can take more than three courses, owing to the time element. The bridge course is most popular, but must be watched carefully, on advice from Maplewood, to prevent it from overshadowing other series.

Balloons Measure Ultra-Violet Rays

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (AP)—Experts at the Bureau of Standards said today they had developed a new method of measuring the sun's output of ultra-violet light—a known cause of radio disturbances and a suspected factor in the weather.

W. W. Coblentz and R. Stair declared they had, with the help of radio technicians, perfected a combined ultra-violet light meter and radio set which has already made a number of successful experimental flights into the stratosphere attached to large sounding balloons. The set has been sent 14 miles and more above the earth's surface.

The ultra-violet light radiation from the sun, Mr. Coblentz said, often causes sudden fade-outs of radio signals. This phenomenon had not been explained, he added, although it was believed due to a sudden increase in ultra-violet radiation from the sun.

A sufficient number of daily observations with the new meter, the expert added, might prove or disprove the theory that the earth's weather is governed directly by variations in the sun's output of ultra-violet light.

High Winds Balk Rescue Of Soviet Polar Campers

TROMSOE, Norway, Feb. 14 (AP)—High winds sweeping from the North today balked plans of the Soviet icebreaker Taimyr to send planes to the rescue of the four scientists of the "North Pole camp." Radio stations of all observation posts along the eastern coast of Greenland began special watches after the Soviet Government formally asked for foreign participation in rescue efforts.

Latest Moscow reports were that only 20 miles of ice-filled sea separated the campers, off Greenland, and the Taimyr. The Taimyr had sent word she had found ice suitable for a takeoff, and said her crew was leveling the field and assembling planes for the rescue flight. Apparently plans to blast a channel through the ice-packed Greenland Sea to the floe on which the explorers were camping had been abandoned.

Ishbel MacDonald to Wed A Customer of Her Inn

LONDON, Feb. 14 (AP)—Ishbel MacDonald, once Britain's official hostess at 10 Downing Street, has acknowledged her engagement to Norman Ridgley of the village of Speen, Buckinghamshire.

Miss MacDonald, daughter of the late J. Ramsay MacDonald, former Prime Minister, met Mr. Ridgley at the Old Plow Inn at Speen, which she operates.

Mr. Ridgley, who is nicknamed "Tinker" because he has been a house painter and an electrician's helper, was known as a "regular customer" at the inn.

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Five-Year Research Planned On Teacher-Training in U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14—A five-year study of teacher-training is to be undertaken by the American Council of Education with a grant of $200,000 from the General Education Board, according to announcement from Dr. George F. Zook, President of the Council.

The study will be directed by Dr. Karl W. Bigelow of Teachers College, Columbia University. Responsibility for planning the project will be placed in an advisory committee, headed by Dr. Payson Smith of Harvard University, former State Commissioner of Education in Massachusetts.

The general aim of the survey will be to stimulate normal schools and other teacher-training institutions to furnish teachers of maximum value to the communities in which they will be employed. Problems vital in the preparation of teachers for all levels of education—elementary, secondary, college, and university—will be studied. A series of basic statements of purposes and practices is expected to result.

Million Teachers

The council called attention to the magnitude of its new study by pointing out that more than 1,000,000 people are employed as teachers in the United States and the annual cost of education runs to approximately $3,000,000,000.

"No one should have anything but admiration for the remarkable development of teacher education which has taken place in this country within the space of a short century. It has been a development of which we may well feel proud," said Dr. Zook, in announcing the gift. "Nevertheless, in common with most other units in education, the institution which trains teachers, i. e., the liberal arts college, the normal school, and the teachers college, has not defined its objectives clearly.

"The students, who are prospective teachers, are not selected with sufficient care and are often below average in intelligence. The faculty is frequently ill prepared for its task and does not know actual school conditions. The institution is often poorly administered and inadequately financed. Moreover, in many States, the system of certifying teachers for appointment is utterly chaotic and out of date."

To Consult Institutions

In the proposed study the various types of institutions concerned with the education of teachers will be drawn in frequently for consultation. At the same time many of them will be carrying on their own studies and experiments in the field. State, regional, and national conferences will be called to co-ordinate the aims and objectives of those who are co-operating.

"There will be," explained Dr. Zook, "three main steps in the development of the study. The first of these will be the selection of issues in teacher education to be studied, the second will be the selection of projects suitable for experimentation, and the third will be the selection of projects suitable for demonstration."

As part of its program in the field of teacher education, the American Council on Education is co-operating with six national professional organizations in the sponsorship of a conference on this subject in Atlantic City on Feb. 26. The conference will be held in conjunction with the sessions of the American Association of School Administrators. Dr. Zook will preside, and three speakers will represent the employers of teachers.

Court Upholds Limit on Trucks

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (AP)—The United States Supreme Court held today that provisions of a South Carolina law limiting the gross weight of trucks to 20,000 pounds and the width to 90 inches can be applied to vehicles operating in interstate commerce on standard concrete or asphalt highways.

Associate Justice Harlan F. Stone delivered the decision on another of the many controversies over the boundaries of Federal and State power.

The 1933 State statute was intended to preserve the highways and promote safety. Illinois, Kentucky and Texas had filed briefs contending States had the right to regulate use of their highways. Florida attacked the South Carolina regulations.

"The regulatory measures taken by South Carolina," Mr. Justice Stone said, "are within its legislative power. They do not infringe the Fourteenth Amendment and the resulting burden on interstate commerce is not forbidden."

Mr. Justice Stone announced no dissent. Associate Justices Benjamin N. Cardozo and Stanley F. Reed did not participate in the decision.

The Tribunal reversed a ruling by a three-judge Federal District Court in South Carolina that the law cannot be enforced against a group of interstate truck operators and shippers.

Intervening as a "friend of the court," the Justice Department asserted the regulations "are an unreasonable burden on interstate commerce insofar as they apply to traffic on the interstate system of Federal-aid highways."

Power to Rule Business Given To Netherlands

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE — Provision for State intervention in economic affairs—a marked political trend of the present age—is incorporated in the revision of the Statute of the Netherlands, recently adopted by the new Second Chamber and Senate.

For the first time in this country's political history, the Statute empowers the State to open up avenues of co-operation in industries and trade.

The Government may establish bodies for certain professions, trades, or industries, which may be given the power to make regulations for certain groups or for business in general. Thus regulation of business by the State has become possible.

Seventh Revision

The present revision of the Netherlands Statute is the seventh since 1815, when the Kingdom of the Netherlands was established. Other important revisions were those of 1848, 1887, 1917, and 1922. All have been carried out peacefully, with coercion or revolution, and reflect the change in legal conceptions in this period.

The revision of 1848 prevented the political storm, which at that time swept over Europe, from stirring up revolution in the Netherlands. In that year the responsibility of the Ministers became complete, the King's authority became inviolable, and provisions were made for the Second Chamber of Parliament, Provincial States, and Municipal Councils to be put into office by direct elections. The First Chamber, or Senate, was to be elected by the Provincial States instead of being appointed by the King.

The revision of 1887 further developed the electoral system while in 1917 general suffrage was adopted and the way was cleared for women's suffrage, which a few years later came into effect.

General Suffrage in 1917

The revision of 1917 was important because, by the granting of general suffrage, one of the chief planks of the Left platform was realized, while the parties of the Right obtained complete satisfaction as to their desires concerning parity of denominational and public schools. This ended an 80-year-old school controversy.

The revision of 1922 shaped the political status of the overseas Netherlands domains in accordance with modern political trends.

The present revision of the Statute includes a reduction of the salary of the Queen from 1,200,000 florins (about $666,000) a year to 1,000,000 florins, while the Prince Concort is given an income of his own of 200,000 florins, which equals that of the Crown Princess. On the other hand, the doubling of the income of the Crown Princess on marriage is abolished. The revision also implies a reduction of the salary of members of the Second Chamber of Parliament from 5,000 to 4,500 florins a year.

President's Bills Face Hurdles

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14—President Roosevelt has won one of the big things he wanted from Congress, the Housing act; he is certain to get the second in the next day or so, the farm bill; but from there on, the difficulties of the Administration increase.

As Washington considers the problem today, Congress is going to give Mr. Roosevelt trouble over the tax bill (which it will pass ultimately but in its own version, it is felt) while the effort to revive the wages and hours bill will be one of the hardest legislative nuts for the New Deal to crack.

In addition to that, the request for a 20 per cent larger Navy is serving as a forum for critical review of the Administration's whole foreign policy, though ultimate passage of the measure is still expected. An easier time in getting the relief bill through is expected, largely because that is a matter which does not involve any particular departure in policy, save in size, from those that have already been adopted in meeting economic hard times in the past five years.

Two Other Goals

Regarding two other New Deal goals, anti-monopoly legislation and executive reorganization, it is felt to be increasingly problematical whether any new legislation will come out of Congress.

The present mood of Congress is to pause, deliberate, and delay. Congress is scanning most of the things that emanate from the White House querulously. It is not actively hostile, but it is dubious; not to say suspicious. The very leadership of Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky is being challenged in his home State by Gov. "Happy" Chandler, and in the event of Mr. Barkley's defeat the next majority leader would undoubtedly be the spokesman for the chamber, rather than the representative of the White House on the "Hill," as he is at present.

A Valentine?

The Senate is getting ready to give Mr. Roosevelt a valentine in the shape of the farm bill—but valentines sometimes have a way of being delayed. Nevertheless there isn't any great doubt that it will come at last with a nice red heart to Mr. Roosevelt and that he will greatly appreciate it. But it may be the last missive of that sort for quite a spell judging by the legislative condition of other New Deal business.

For one thing, the passage of the farm bill shows no particular signs of placating Southerners in their opposition to the wage-hour bill. The political theory of trading support would normally mean that the South would come to the aid of the wage bill, in return for having received liberal support for cotton farmers. Such a deal may have been consummated, but up to the present no sign of it appears.

Beverley—Father of Towns

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEVERLEY, England—Wherever there is a town bearing the name of Beverley you can be fairly certain it was named after the capital of the East Riding of Yorkshire.

This is the contention of Mr. C. H. Burden, Mayor of this Yorkshire Town, who, since his election in 1936, has established and maintained contact by letter with citizens of the other Beverleys in the world, and especially with those in the United States.

Without exception he has found they have been named after this Yorkshire Town.

Mr. C. Henry Glovsky, a student of Dartmouth College, New Hampshire, who is taking a course in economics at London University, recently was the guest of Mayor Burden.

Mr. Glovsky brought with him the good wishes of the governing body of his native town of Beverly, Mass., and at the Guildhall he formally handed to Mayor Burden a resolution of friendship signed by Mayor Daniel E. McLean and nine Aldermen of Beverly, Mass. The resolution bore the heavy gold seal of Mr. Glovsky's home town.

Ontario Gives Up Plan For Horse-Race Board

TORONTO, Feb. 14 (CP)—The Ontario Government has been forced to abandon its plan for a commission to control horse racing in the Province, Premier Mitchell F. Hepburn said.

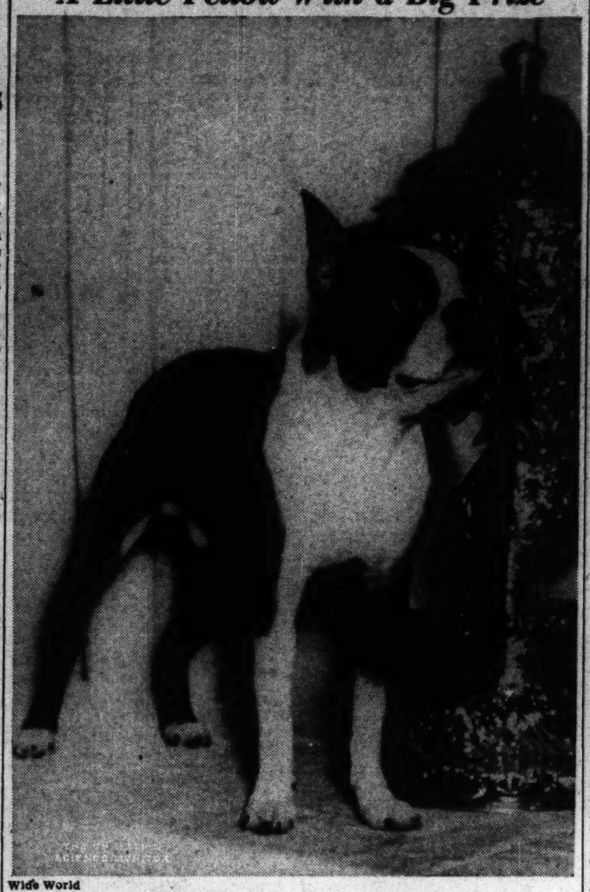
The Government had gone so far as to prepare legislation providing for the setting up of a commission to regulate racing but the Attorney General's Department, after study of the proposal, reported it would be beyond the powers of the Ontario Legislature.

Any move to control racing would have to be made by the Federal Government, Mr. Hepburn said. "We are not going to suggest that they take action but we are going to urge the racing interests to get together and control themselves."

Costa Rica 'Ins' Win

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Feb. 14 (AP)—The Communist Party has won two seats in Costa Rica's one-House Congress. Returns from Sunday's congressional election showed a Communist vote of about 7,000. The Government Party won 17 contests and the Opposition Party—not the Communists—won three.

A Little Fellow With a Big Prize



Wide World

Steppers Gallant Son, Victor in New York

This dog, owned by Harry J. Brogan of Buffalo, N. Y., is shown with the Charles H. O'Connor Memorial Challenge Trophy, which it won for being the best dog at the annual exhibition of the Boston Terrier Club of New York at the Hotel Pennsylvania yesterday, triumphing over more than 100 animals. The dog was also best of breed winner at the recent Westminster Kennel Club Show in Madison Square Garden.

Eden Sees League Comeback

BIRMINGHAM, England, Feb. 14 (AP)—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden said the "fabric" of the League of Nations appeared to have been weakened by recent developments, but that its "foundations remain."

"Its spirit is inspiring us more and more today," he told a rally of the Junior Imperial League on Feb. 12.

Mr. Eden departed from his text to assert he and Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain had "worked in close contact together," apparently seeking to refute recent reports he and Mr. Chamberlain had split over Italian policy.

The Foreign Secretary deplored the tendency for democracies and dictatorships to line up against each other, declaring friendship between the two "must not become impossible."

"We do not wish to see a lasting cleavage of the democracies ranging themselves against dictatorships," he said, acknowledging, however, that there was a wide difference in the purposes of the two political ideologies.

Friendship "between democracies and dictatorships must not become impossible," Mr. Eden added.

The Foreign Secretary conspicuously avoided specific discussion of Europe's current problems. He criticized "pessimism and fatalism," asserting there was "no reason for pessimism."

"Amid the shrill conflict of rival ideologies our people hold to a middle course," he went on. "Neither extreme makes an appeal to us."

He cautioned against any assumption by other countries that "we are decadent."

"Wrong deductions about this country have done great harm in the past," he said. "They can do still greater harm in the future."

Dr. Townsend Ready To Start Jail Term

CHICAGO, Feb. 14 (AP)—Dr. Francis Townsend, old-age pension plan advocate, advised his organization's national headquarters here today that he would leave Long Beach, Calif., Thursday for Washington, where he will serve a 30-day jail sentence for contempt of the Senate.

Bar Described As Barrier To Social Progress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 14—Urgent necessity demands reform in the legal profession to put a stop to social abuses and protection of "predatory privilege," in the opinion of Paul J. Kern, member of the Municipal Civil Service Commission. The bar has "miserably and utterly failed" in its contributions to the technique of the law and has acted as a barrier to social progress, he told the American Law Students' Association at its second annual dinner meeting here Saturday night.

Mr. Kern urged law students to make public service a career and the bar "an instrument for serving the people instead of defending predatory privilege."

"Other learned professions have taken steps of research and study to improve the technique of their professions, while the bar has sat by and watched," he declared.

Recalling instances here where the laws were contradictions and where cumbersome provisions had obtained, Mr. Kern, who was one of the founders of the National Lawyers' Guild, scored lawyers for their past in the proceedings, stressing that New York City had been ruled almost exclusively by lawyers for many years, and that every Legislature in the State was made up mostly of lawyers. The result, he held, was a lawyer-ruled State and city—a condition which should not obtain.

The remedy for this situation could be found in public service, Mr. Kern held, and he urged young lawyers to adopt this as a career.

"No place else is the opportunity for service so great," he said. "I believe you will find a compensation there you will find no place else."

Dean Young B. Smith, of Columbia Law School, who opened the convention Saturday, urged greater selectivity by the law schools in the admission of students. Too many schools "have their eyes on the box office and gate receipts and too little on the quality of young men who will serve the public," he declared.

He declared that profit be taken out of law schools by the adoption of mandatory standard of instruction and library facilities.

Other speakers were George M. Morris, Chairman of the House of Delegates of the American Bar Association; Isador Lazarus, Assistant State Attorney General; Jesse Schiffman, editor of the Columbia Law Review, and Prof. Orville C. Snyder, of the Brooklyn Law School.

'Blow Holes' in Kentish Chalk Plugged for Boring of Tunnel

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Some 90 feet beneath the bed of the River Thames 100 workmen are gradually tunnelling their way from bank to bank.

Boring has at last begun on the oft-discussed Dartford-Purfleet Thames tunnel, to provide the only river crossing for motor cars along the 35-mile stretch between the estuary and the Blackwall Tunnel.

The £3,500,000 project was promoted by the Kent and Essex County Councils. But only £500,000 is to be found by the Councils. The remainder is to be paid by the Government. From this fact can be gauged the importance with which the tunnel is regarded here, for it is the first Thames tunnel to be sponsored by the Government.

It has taken more than a year's preliminary work to reach the present stage. Armed with hydraulic rams having a capacity of 1000 pounds per square inch, gangs are slowly pushing their way under the river from both the Kent and Essex banks. The two gangs expect to meet in September.

At the moment, the Essex gang is well ahead of its counterpart in Kent. On the Essex side, the workers have as yet only had to deal with real Thames mud, which is naturally a good deal easier to bore through than the hard chalk of the Kent bank.

While the Kentishmen have found the chalk troublesome, they have ingeniously overcome difficulties, especially those arising from faults and fissures in the chalk that dissipate the energies of the compressed air. The "blow holes" are filled with cement, forced in at tremendous pressure, which has the effect of solidifying the chalk and so saving the compressed air from being blown away.

Statistics of the project indicate its size. A quarter of a million tons of earth are to be excavated from the tunnel and used to raise the level of the approach roads and to make flood banks. More than 40,000 tons of cast iron are to be used in the construction of the main tunnel. The tunnel is to be a mile in length, and the carriageways 20 feet each in width.

It has been announced that pedestrians and cyclists are to be barred from the tunnel. This has led to the belief that a second tunnel is considered, and that one-way traffic will eventually be inaugurated, cyclists being banned until the second tunnel is built. This view is in some measure backed up by the action of the Ministry of Transport in planning dual carriageways for the approach roads, of which the total width is to be 120 feet.

There is no doubt that if cyclists and pedestrians are banned from crossing at this point, there will be considerable protest. For the people of Kent and Essex have looked forward to this tunnel for 140 years. A similar project—except that there were no motor cars to consider—was discussed at the end of the eighteenth century. Plans were drawn up and a company formed. Work was actually started, but the lack of a reliable steam engine for pumping forced the idea to be abandoned in 1810.

Corporation Heads

NEW YORK, Feb. 14 (AP)—Selection of W. H. Beal as President and Albert I. Lodwick as Executive Vice-President of the Aviation Manufacturing Corporation was announced today.

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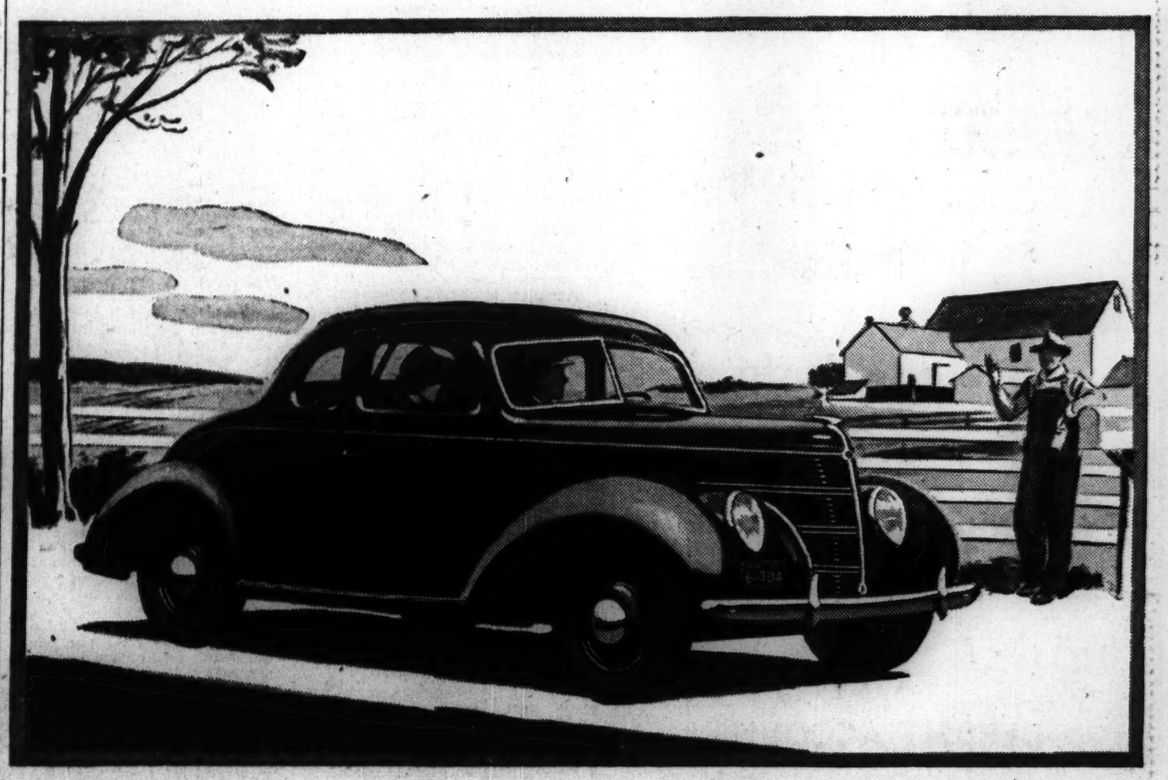
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Third Party Talk in Canada Awaits Conservative Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Feb. 14—The emergence of a new political party in Canada before the next Federal election, which must be held by 1940, and will possibly be held next year, appears to depend upon the success of the Conservatives in reviving their spent organization and upon the trend of business for the next 12 months.

The fortunes of the party of Sir John A. Macdonald have never fallen as low as they have in recent years with a mere 38 members in the House of Commons and without the portfolio of government in the Legislature of one of the nine provinces. In Ontario, long-known as the stronghold of Conservatism in Canada, the party is without a leader and without definite policies.

While R. B. Bennett, former Prime Minister and Conservative leader, has given every indication of being prepared to make a fighting session of the one which recently opened, there remains doubt and dissatisfaction among the Conservatives on Parliament Hill as to the policy of the party.

Demands of Progressives

Conservative stalwarts will soon meet for what has been termed a reorganization session and it is freely predicted here that the progressive bloc within the party will call for a strong reform program and a complete re-vamping of the machine from the Federal control through to the Riding Associations. It has been the lack of enthusiasm and organization in the ultimate branches of the party in the constituencies that has been the greatest weakness of the party in recent years. Conservatives are confident that through such a realignment they can regain the political power they once held.

They are confident because they feel that—despite its title of Liberal—the Government in Ottawa today is perhaps the most reactionary that ever held power in Canada. Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King's Administration can point to only one piece of progressive legislation, they claim. That is the proposed unemployment insurance bill, the details of which have not yet been disclosed and which may be abandoned if the stiff opposition from Quebec does not relent. This legislation, it has been pointed out, was first mooted at the Liberal convention of 1919 and has provided the party with a brave banner ever since that time.

Mr. Mackenzie King is moving carefully and cautiously. He has promised the job insurance measure for this session but it is unlikely that he will move far beyond that point until he has read the findings of the Royal Commission on Provincial-Federal Relations. That report will not be ready until next year.

Conservative Impatience

While this studious caution is commendable in the eyes of many of Mr. Mackenzie King's followers it fills the Conservatives with impatience to be at the task of drafting a program of reform legislation, more soundly drafted than Mr. Bennett's ill-fated "Canadian New Deal," which they feel will fulfill a want in the nation's statute books.

That the Prime Minister is determined not to make a hasty New Deal with a pack of cards which he has not minutely examined and that he feels it his duty to help Canada weather the economic storms by preserving the status quo is best demonstrated by a recent pronouncement. "For my part I believe it is my duty to keep this nation as steady as a rock."

He is doing that and doing it successfully but in the meantime there is a growing impatience with his deliberate legislative processes. Out of this impatience and through it may be seen indications of the existence of a vast body of influential public opinion which would welcome a social reform party with a definite plan and the determination to enact it.

It is not the sort of public opinion which would support Adrien Arcand and his Montreal Fascists. This party, in spite of its protestations, has little influence and has commanded little political respect even in Quebec where it has attempted to make an appeal on the basis of the nationalism which appeals to many French-Canadians.

Third Party Possibility

The third party is as yet a potentiality and merely an attitude. It is an attitude which crops up irrespective of traditional party affiliations. W. D. Herridge speaking recently in Toronto provided a manifestation of this attitude when he voiced a strong plea for monetary reform and advocated economic nationalism as the best thing for Canada.

Mr. Herridge was rebuked and told that he was harboring fascist thoughts and that in order to enforce the economic nationalism of which he spoke there would be required a control as close and ruthless as that employed by the dictators of the totalitarian states.

It is not to be supposed that Mr. Herridge, who is a Conservative, was giving expression to third party talk but his words did frame the thoughts which are being entertained by many men in Canadian public life. Their impulse for action and reform owes nothing to fascism as such, for if a third party should rise to take advantage of the sympathy and support which appears to await it that party would in all likelihood be as British as either of the two old line parties in existence today.

It is conceivable that if the Conservatives fail to shape a program which is acceptable to the progressive element within the party there may emerge a third group which will draw from the ranks of both old parties. It is well-known here that the Conservatives have been apprehensive lest some action be taken before they can set their house in order.

If business conditions become worse and if in the stress of necessity Canadians begin to search the political scene for men of action with a plan and the promise to enact it swiftly and surely it is likely that the third party, which is thus far an attitude and a potentiality as it has been pointed out, will take shape under those conditions.

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Civil Service League Seeks Snappy Slogan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 14—A prize of $50 awaits the person who can offer the best slogan for the merit system, it was announced by the National Civil Service Reform League here today. The slogan, it said, should be "terse and telling," after the fashion of that of the spoilsmen: "To the Victor Belong the Spoils."

The contest is open to all citizens of the United States. Contestants must have their slogans in to the National Civil Service Reform League, of No. 521 Fifth Avenue, New York City, on or before April 25 next. The award will be made on May 15. The prize is offered by Charles G. Morris, of New Haven, Conn., a member of the executive committee of the League.

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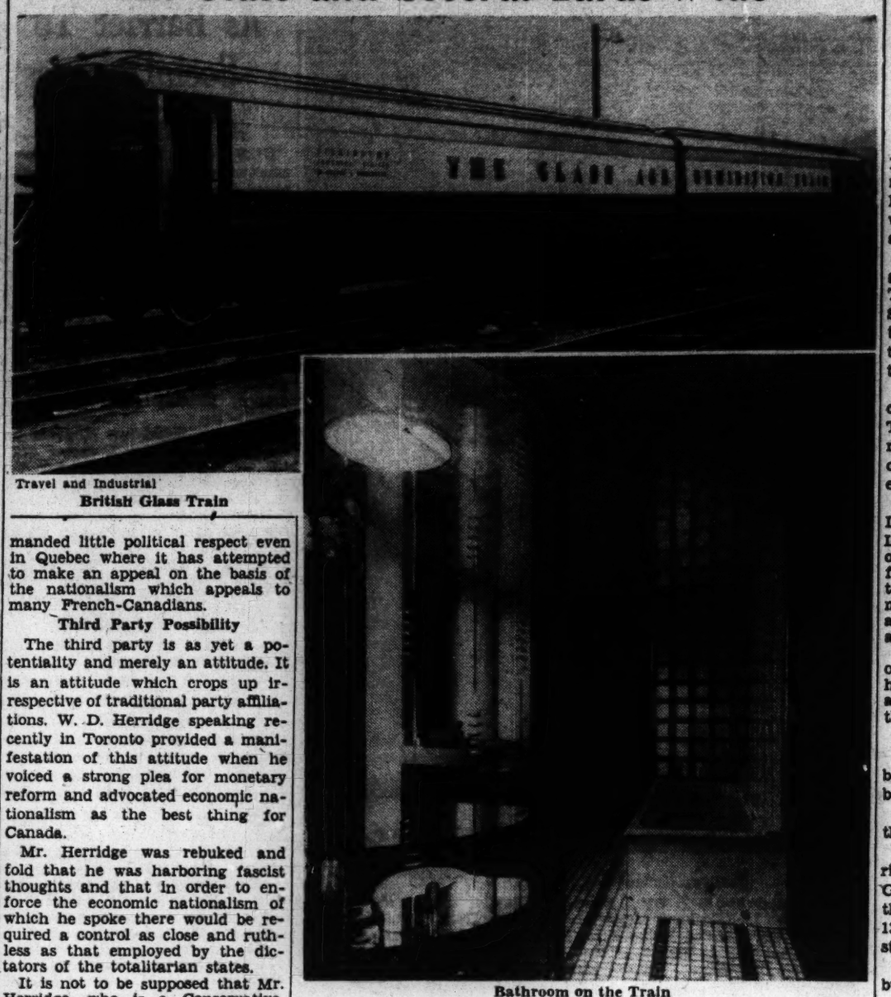

Travel and Industrial

British Glass Train

Bathroom on the Train

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—An all-glass railway train designed by a Lancashire firm is undertaking a 2,000-mile tour of Great Britain to demonstrate the use of glass as a decorative medium.

The two coaches are built almost entirely of glass. Strips of mirrored glass run along the full length of them in 120,000 miniature mirrors, and the walls, floors, and ceilings are all of glass, in addition to the interior fittings, which include a bathroom and a refreshment counter.

Among the 200 varieties of glass used or shown on the train are two of the most modern products. One is "insulight" glass masonry, consisting of the new glass brick, which is favored on account of its high insulating value for temperature and sound, as well as its light-transmitting properties. The other is armor-plate glass, which possesses great fire-resisting properties and mechanical strength. It can be twisted through an angle of 30 degrees without breaking, and will, it is said, withstand temperatures of from —70° centigrade to +300° centigrade.

Intensification of Naval Race Laid to Japan by Washington

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

(Continued from Page 1)

chorus of violent protest over rumors that some secret understanding exists with Britain. The Administration is in a perfect position to insist, as its spokesmen are insisting, that since it is prohibited from enterng into any alliance, national defense means the power to defend the United States singlehanded against any possible combination.

But none of this obscures the basic fact that the real issue is over sea power in the Far East. The record of the 1936 Naval Conference made it quite clear that the Japanese delegation had one objective, and only one. That objective was to tie the United States and Britain to a "common upper limit" which would make it impossible for either, or even both, to implement a positive Far Eastern policy with navies. Admiral Naganon, head of the Japanese delegation, proposed that the upper limit he set at a point would involve drastic reductions in the Japanese Navy. He also proposed abolition of battleships, aircraft carriers and heavy cruisers.

Had his proposals been adopted Japan would have been left absolutely supreme in the Far East, enjoying the "Asiatic Monroe Doctrine," to which Japanese diplomacy today lays claim.

Threat to U. S. Islands

Official American spokesmen contest this point of view on the ground that it would not give America the same security of defense as it would Britain, a contention for which there appears to be much technical naval justification. It is contended that with naval equality at a low top limit Japan would be absolutely secure, while American island possessions in the Far East could not be defended.

They further point out that any development under such a 'naval equilibrium which would require some American naval strength on the Atlantic coast would leave the Pacific wide open for Japan.

But aside from this, the major fact remains that ever since the Far East was opened to western trade and civilization the United States has been an influential Far Eastern power. It had this power in 1922, and the entire fabric of the Washington treaties was built around the assumption that both the United States and Britain were equal powers in the Far East with Japan.

So long as this condition remains Japan can never exercise the dominance of the Far East which it claims as a right.

Needs Bases in Pacific

As regards the United States, the denial of this Japanese dominance rests on two things: first, naval superiority over Japan; second, island possessions in the Pacific which give the Navy bases far enough advanced to make that Navy an effective force in Far Eastern waters. Without the naval superiority, the islands probably could not be held, and certainly cease to have any great importance. And without both Navy and bases, the United States ceases to be a Far Eastern power.

This is the background, known to all observers and frankly admitted in private by Government officials. It bears limited resemblance to the official case being made for the bigger navy. And it is exactly this divergence between the official position and the known background which has given rise to the argument in Congress, and is expressed so pointedly by Representative Fish.

Mr. Fish, and his colleagues on the anti-big navy side, do not apparently want the United States to continue to be in the position of a Far Eastern power. He is willing to grant Japan the parity which is probably an essential prerequisite to any successful naval conference including Japan. He contends that the bigger navy contemplated "will be used to police and quarantine the world, to join in a blockade of certain nations."

Divergence in Attitude

Such a position is diametrically opposed to the attitude toward the Far East which was established as American policy under the Harding Administration, reaffirmed by the activities of Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson in the Hoover Administration, and which is now being maintained by Secretary Hull now with all the tenacity which he devotes to policies in which he believes.

Commenting on the Japanese note on naval limits Secretary Hull said: "This Government seeks constantly to co-operate in advancing the policy of limitation and reduction of armaments, and regrets any development which has the effect of encouraging rather than discouraging races in armament building."

In other words, in theory he left the door open for further naval conference overtures. But immediately after he made this comment late Saturday the attitude of the State Department on the naval question was communicated in great detail to the press. And the whole tenor of that communication was a firm insistence on the proposition that vital American interests require a navy larger than Japan's.

Insist on Old Ratios

It was explained how Japan withdrew from the London Conference because its demand for a "common upper limit" was refused. The opinion was expressed that Japan is just as uncompromising today as it was in December of 1935 on this point. And it was implied that the United States could no more accept parity with Japan today than it could then. In other words, it was made very clear to State Department correspondents that nothing has happened to narrow the gulf between the positions of the two Governments which existed then. Rather, the impression was conveyed to the press that the gulf is if anything wider.

It is the position here that Japan is responsible for making a new attempt at naval limitation futile. It is maintained that the 5-3 ratio represented equality of security. There is no sign in official quarters of any disposition to depart from this conception today. In fact, the naval building program obviously is designed to regain the 5-3 ratio in fact.

Further, hints of overtures from Tokyo are not taken seriously. The impression conveyed in the Japanese Government's statement on naval construction that no ships over 35,000 tons were being built is frankly not believed here. Both State and Navy Departments are satisfied that Japan is building at least three capital ships somewhere in the 43,000 to 46,000-ton range. This has crystallized into a conviction.

Therefore Washington intends to participate in a three-sided invocation of the escape clauses from the naval treaty limit on the basis of this conviction. It is learned that Britain will set the machinery in motion very shortly for bringing about "escalation" or escape from the battleships and heavy cruiser restrictions of the treaty. This has already been arranged. It is merely a question now of going through the formalities.

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U.S. Sailors See British Opening Of Far East Base

SINGAPORE, Feb. 14 (AP) — The British Empire's most formidable naval base—a Gibraltar of the Far East—was formally opened today with an American cruiser squadron attending the ceremonies.

Thousands of carefully-checked guests cheered as Sir Shenton Thomas, Governor of the Straits Settlements and personal representative of King George VI, dedicated the huge $55,000,000 drydock, feature of the Singapore stronghold.

Rear Admiral Julius Townsend, commanding the battle cruisers Trenton, Memphis and Milwaukee, represented the United States—the only world power invited to be present for the occasion.

Speaking at the ceremony, Civil Lord of the Admiralty Col. J. J. Llewellin welcomed "representatives of the United States whose visit of friendship to these shores so fortunately coincides with the ceremony and whose Nation is so closely akin to our own in its aspirations and ideals."

"We of the Empire have stood by one another in bad times and good," he said. "We mean to support one another in the future as we have in the past."

"Insurance Against War"

Sir Shenton declared the naval base was "not a challenge to war, but insurance against war."

He officially named the dry dock the "King George VI Dock."

The actual dedication was carried out by Sir Shenton, aboard a Government yacht, sailing through the dock entrance and breaking a 130-foot ribbon. Two British destroyers escorted the yacht.

The dry dock is the largest ever built. It can accommodate warships up to 55,000 tons. For the first time in history Great Britain is able to service warships in dry dock east of the Suez Canal.

Extreme caution was taken to prevent crowds at the ceremonies from entering restricted areas around the great base, which Great Britain has been building since 1925 at an aggregate cost of $150,000,000. Two more years' work will be required to complete it.

Attend Australian Fete

The American naval squadron arrived yesterday from Australia, where Admiral Townsend's vessels attended ceremonies commemorating the 150th anniversary of the founding of Sydney. Numerous official courtesy calls followed their arrival.

The squadron will sail for home Feb. 19 or Feb. 21, possibly calling at Manila, and expects to reach San Diego in time for participation in final phases of United States naval maneuvers.

Twenty-four British warships were concentrated at Singapore for the opening ceremony, including vessels of the East Indies squadron, the China squadron and the Royal Indian Navy. In an emergency the whole of Great Britain's Royal Navy could be based here.

Unofficial Naval Data by Japan?

TOKYO, Feb. 14 (AP)—The Japanese Foreign Office spokesman intimated today that Japan might be willing to provide naval construction information if the request was made unofficially.

Expressing his personal opinion, the spokesman said "it would be better if the powers would approach Japan unofficially." If they did so, he added, it was possible "they might have better success with Japan."

Saturday Japan refused to tell the United States, Great Britain and France her naval building plans. Its formal note in reply to requests of the three powers insisted, however, that Japan had "no intention" of maintaining a fleet that would menace other nations.

Asked what would constitute an "unofficial reply" on naval construction, the spokesman did not amplify his statement other than to point out that such a reply would not be "legally binding."

He answered a question on whether Japan might be willing to consider a "gentlemen's agreement" on naval building with a shake of his head and the assertion that he was not proposing anything of that nature

Vice-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Vice-Minister of the Navy, meanwhile asserted that Japan "may be forced to take necessary measures" if a naval race between the major powers begins now.

Commenting on Japan's flat refusal to divulge its naval building plans, Admiral Yamamoto said:

"It is quite natural for a country like Japan, with a small navy, to rely for security on special armament. I believe it is patent that the necessity for keeping this armament secret is greater than in the cases of power with bigger navies."

Hepburn Predicts Free Spans to U. S.

TORONTO, Feb. 14 (CP)—Toll-free bridges connecting Canada and the United States were envisioned by Premier Mitchell Hepburn of Ontario today as he emphasized the Government's intention of co-operating with New York state to replace the collapsed Falls View bridge at Niagara Falls with a structure that eventually would be free.

Mr. Hepburn said Highways Minister T. B. McQuestion would go to Albany next week to confer with New York officials.

"Why should anyone pay to go over a bridge?" he asked.

Announced plan of the International Railway Company to replace its fallen bridge, destroyed by the Niagara River ice jam, was "another matter," the Premier said. He would not comment further. He said the Federal Government would have to pass on Ontario's application for a bridge charter, but doubted "whether Ontario's application would be turned down in favor of a private company."

NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y., Feb. 14 (AP)—Plans for a new $1,500,000 bridge spanning Niagara Gorge were in preparation today. A new single-deck span will be erected, Bernard Yungbluth, President of the International Railway Company, announces.

However, it was said in some sources that Canada probably would not accede to the proposal, favoring instead a bridge to be built jointly by the United States and Canadian Governments.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (AP)—Four separate pieces of legislation will be necessary before a new "honeymoon bridge" can be constructed at Niagara Falls, officials say. They are:

1. Approval by the New York Legislature of a bill authorizing construction of the new bridge.
2. Passage by Congress of a similar bill.
3. Approval by the Province of Ontario, Canada, of such a bill.
4. Passage by the Canadian Parliament of the bill.

Approval by the United States Army Engineers is also necessary.

Hull Bases Peace on Defense In Reply to Ludlow's Query

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12—In an exhaustive effort to meet congressional demands for clarification of American foreign policy, Secretary of State Cordell Hull today made public a letter in which he laid down as cardinal features of such policy:

1. Avoidance of war, toward the achievement of which the naval increases asked of Congress will contribute.
2. Insistence on respect for the United States, and fair treatment for its interests and its nationals abroad.
3. A "simple common sense" course midway between extreme internationalism and extreme isolationism avoiding any foreign commitments, but at the same time co-operating "in every satisfactory and practical way toward maintaining peace."

Answers Ludlow's Questions

The letter was addressed to Representative Louis Ludlow (D) of Indiana in response to questions from Representative Ludlow as to:

1. Whether all the ships and auxiliary services provided for in the proposed program are regarded as necessary for defense of our homeland and our possessions, or
2. Whether the program contemplates the use of some of the units in co-operation with any other nation in any part of the world.

Secretary Hull's answers first referred Representative Ludlow to a long series of his public statements beginning with his "14 points for peace" declaration of July 16.

Ships Needed for Defense

Then coming to the specific questions, he replied as follows:

"I am glad to have the opportunity to make categorical statements in regard to this matter. First, in my opinion, all of the ships and auxiliary services provided for in the proposed program are needed for the national defense of the United States and its possessions. It is the desire of the people and of the Government of the United States that this Country be not drawn into or forced into war.

"It is the duty and the intention of the Administration to make effective so far as lies within its power the desire of the country in this as in other respects. It is the belief of those of us who, with full sense of responsibility, advocate these increases in our naval strength, that the making of these increases will contribute toward attainment of that objective.

"As you know, in the opinion of the expert technical authorities, our Navy, even with these increases, would not be able to embark upon offensive or aggressive operations overseas. In our foreign policy there is not any disposition or intent to engage in warfare.

"We believe, however, that the people of this country desire that the country be respected, that our nations and interests abroad be given fair treatment, and that there should prevail in the world conditions of peace, order, and security. This country always has exerted its influence in support of such objectives. We believe that within the limitations of its traditional policies it should continue to do so. If it is prepared and known to be prepared, the likelihood of its being drawn into trouble will either be absent or greatly diminished.

"With regard to your second question, I might refer to the letter which I wrote to Senator Pittman under date of Feb. 7, which was read by Senator Pittman in the Senate on Feb. 8. I am glad to repeat or to amplify or in any other possible way restate any of the statements which I have heretofore made public, if by so doing I can be to the least extent helpful to you.

Denies Naval Alliance

"For present purposes and in express reply to your question, I may say, the proposed program does not contemplate the use of any of the units in co-operation with any other nation in any part of the world. To be still more specific, I may say that the policy I announced during last August is still being strictly observed; that is that this Government carefully avoids, on the one hand, extreme internationalism with its political entanglements, and, on the other hand, extreme isolation, with its tendency to cause other nations to believe that this nation is more or less afraid; that while avoiding any alliances or entangling commitments, it is appropriate and advisable, when this and other countries have common interests and common objectives, for this Government to exchange information with governments of such other countries, to confer with those governments, and, where practicable, to proceed on parallel lines, but reserving always the fullest freedom of judgment and right of independence of action.

"Naturally, we believe that it is a matter of simple common sense for nations which desire peace to cooperate in every satisfactory and practical way toward maintaining peace. If every peaceful nation were to insist on remaining entirely aloof from every other peaceful nation and on pursuing a policy of armament limitation without reference to relative armaments, the inevitable consequence would be that other nations inclined to play lawless roles would thereby be given great encouragement and even assistance toward so doing."

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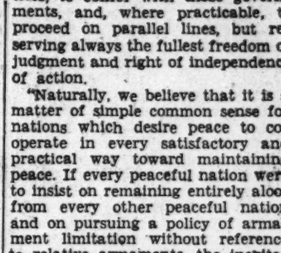

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Rumania Plans Curbs on Vote

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Feb. 14 (AP)—The Rumanian Government was reported to be considering another reorganization providing for a Crown Council to outline broad national policies.

The contemplated Coucil would be made up of former Premiers and other persons who have given distinguished service to the country. It would lay down the fundamentals of national policy. In matters of especial importance, King Carol might take a direct hand in its considerations.

The Cabinet, under the proposed plan, would frame legislation to be submitted to the King and Crown Council.

Proposals to limit the right to vote and to tighten age requirements for legislators meanwhile are being studied by a commission planning a new Rumanian Constitution to replace the one suspended by King Carol.

One of the measures would raise the voting age to 30 instead of 21 as hitherto and require that candidates for the Chamber of Deputies be at least 30 instead of 25 and candidates for the Senate 50 instead of 40.

Qualification for Voters

Convicts would be denied the franchise and it was suggested that women, previously permitted to vote for municipal candidates, be deprived of the vote entirely.

To solve the long-standing problem of illiterate voters it was proposed that they form groups of 25, 50 or 100 each—the point had not been settled—and name an educated representative to vote for each group.

Still another proposal was that voters be required to have some definite employment.

A measure to regulate and censor newspapers also was under consideration, under which "harmful or useless" newspapers and periodicals would be banned.

Proscribing of all political party activity is considered.

The old Constitution, suspended last week with establishment of the new regime of Dr. Miron Cristea, Patriarch of the Rumanian Orthodox Church, provided that constitutional changes be made by Parliament.

Constitutional Proposals

It has now been suggested that proposals for constitutional amendments be taken by municipal or federal officials before mass meetings throughout the country for consideration and vote there.

Former Premier Octavian Goga, whose anti-Semitic Government was ousted by King Carol, has departed for Switzerland with his wife.

The Executive Committee of the National Peasant Party yesterday approved the stand of the party leader, Dr. Juliu Maniu, who said he would tolerate the new government.

The Committee, however, warned the new Administration against dictatorial measures such as censorship and declared the mixing of the Church and Army in politics was a mistake and therefore the Party could not regard the Cabinet as a national Administration of reconciliation.

Bucharest Cabinet

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Feb. 14—All of the Cabinet portfolios in the new Rumanian Government have not yet been filled. Even the post of Foreign Minister remains a temporary appointment, and a number of offices, including the Ministry of Justice, are still vacant.

The portfolios, under Dr. Miron Cristea, Patriach of the Orthodox Church, who is serving as Premier, are:

Foreign Affairs (ad interim)—George Tatarescu.
Labor—Voicu Nitescu.
Education, Cults, and Arts—Victor Iamandi.
Public Welfare—Dr. Ion Costinescu.
Communications and Public Works—C. Angelescu (former governor of the National Bank of Rumania).
Industry—Constantine Argetoianu.
Interior—Armand Calinescu.
Finance—Mircea Cancicoff.
War—Gen. Ion Antonescu, also temporary Minister for Marine and Air.
Agriculture—Prof. G. Ionescu-Sisesti.

Ministers without portfolio are:
Dr. Nicholas Iorga (National Democrat).
Dr. Alexander Vaida-Voevod (Rumanian Front).
George Mironescu (formerly National Peasant Party member).
General Viatoianu (Liberal).
Alexander Averescu (Rumanian Peoples' Party).
Constantine Angelescu (Liberal and former Premier—not to be confused with the Minister of Communications).

Austro-Reich

(Continued from Page 1)

served for occasions when only generalities have been discussed.

The most important question upon which no concrete results appear to have been reached is the reorganization of the Danubian Basin. Dr. Schuschnigg has been co-operating closely with Premier Milan Hodza of Czechoslovakia in trying to bring about a rapprochement between Czechoslovakia and Hungary with a view to promoting an economic understanding between the so-called Succession States which used to form part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Herr Hitler is understood to distrust such development, lest it should result in lessening German influence in Central Europe.

The Reichsführer has countered this attempt by concentrating armed Austrian refugees on the frontier—as he did just before the putsch which culminated in the assassination of Chancellor Dollfuss Engelburt. The situation had been slowly but surely deteriorating.

Von Papen Remains on Duty

When the German "purge" took place last week it was noticed that though Franz von Papen was relieved of the post of Ambassador to Austria he still remained on duty. It now appears that he had already made such progress toward a solution acceptable to both sides that Herr Hitler decided to let him continue negotiations.

The opinion is unanimous that the effect of a cessation of Austro-German bickerings would be profound throughout Europe. But the German purge has been regarded as likely to lead to increased tension between the two countries, owing to the expectation that it would mean the reopening of the German drive toward Anschluss. If any assurance on this subject has been reached it would have a salutory effect. But it is too early to give credence to the reports that for a guarantee to respect Austrian independence, Herr Hitler has received a promise of British concessions on the matter of colonies.

Important also is the effect on Austro-Czech relations. Most observers think any Austro-German entente would be followed by a fresh German drive on behalf of the Sudeten Deutsch with the object of detaching Czechoslovakia from France and Russia and bringing Prague under the aegis of Berlin.

Meeting Well Prepared

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Feb. 14—Saturday's meeting of Reichsfuhrer Hitler and the Austrian Chancellor, Dr. Kurt Schuschnigg, at Berchtesgaden came as a complete surprise, not only to the general German public but also to many in official and diplomatic quarters here.

The official communiqué published here Saturday describes the conversations as having arisen from "a mutual desire to exchange views on all questions concerning the Reich and Austria."

Such a vague statement naturally leaves the way open for all kinds of discussions, but it certainly does not substantiate the view held in certain quarters that this meeting was quite a chance one and not prepared.

On the contrary it is believed here that the meeting was not only well prepared but that other Capitals had been informed of it, for example, Rome is known to have had cognisance as well as Central European Capitals, including Prague.

However, the recent arrest of Leopold Tavs, Deputy National Socialist Chief in Austria, is generally admitted to have produced unpleasant evidence of certain National Socialist preparations for a coming putsch in that country—so serious that Tavs is to be tried for high treason.

Herr Hitler has been dissatisfied with Austro-German relations for other reasons. He is anxious that National Socialists in Austria should be given more "fair play" and should be represented in the Austrian Cabinet in proportion to their strength among the population.

The Reich has also been concerned about Legitimist activities and desired to know clearly Chancellor Schuschnigg's attitude toward the Hapsburg restoration.

But it is also stated that the Reich naturally has not looked favorably upon increased Italian influence at Vienna. Furthermore attempts to strengthen Austro-Czech trade relations are always considered here as a move toward some Central European economic settlement in which Germany would not play a dominant role.

The Third Reich has taken the first step. Now the next move is with Austria, it is declared here, in order to clear the ground before the appointment of a strong National Socialist as successor to Frans von Papen as the Reich's Minister to Austria.

Czech Public Stirred

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia — The conversation of the Austrian Chancellor, Dr. Kurt Schuschnigg with Reichsführer Hitler has produced a stir in the Czechoslovak public such as it has not experienced for a long time.

Ceské Slovo, the Socialist Party organ, describes the meeting as a "real sensation in European politics," and it sees in the meeting a serious attempt at pacification between the two Germanic States. The same paper is also convinced that an important and far-reaching reconstruction of the Austrian Cabinet will follow this meeting. Another newspaper sees in these negotiations the first step in the program of Joachim von Ribbentrop, the new German Foreign Minister.

At the same time it is said that it is not clear whether this is a German attempt at an understanding with Austria or a German warning to Austria.

Their Activity Is Undisturbed by Conflict in Far East

Roland Lin, Keye Luke, and Luise Rainer
As They Appeared in "The Good Earth"

Keye Luke

Anna May Wong
(Above) Philip Ahn

Oscar Odd McIntyre

NEW YORK, Feb. 14, (AP)—Oscar Odd McIntyre, who passed on today, was a newspaper columnist to whom millions of Americans looked for their impressions of New York City.

One of the most famous newspapermen of the nation, he came to New York from a small Ohio town, and always boasted he never lost the naïve curiosity of the "home town boy." For a quarter of a century his daily column, "New York Day by Day," appeared, and in recent years was published in almost 400 newspapers.

He lived much alone in recent years, doing his work in his Park Avenue apartment, aided by his wife, the former Miss Maybelle Hope Small of Gallipolis, Ohio.

The first man to write a syndicated New York column, forerunner of the many present-day Broadway gossip writers, Mr. McIntyre began his newspaper career on the Gallipolis Journal in 1902. He left Gallipolis to become a feature writer on the East Liverpool, Ohio, Tribune, then became Managing Editor of the Dayton, Ohio, Herald, and later Assistant Managing Editor of the Cincinnati Post.

The "Big Town" lure finally brought him to New York as Associate Editor of Hampton's Magazine, in 1912. In a few months he had started the brisk-phrased jottings of the Gotham scene which brought him fame and fortune.

Mr. McIntyre began the column as a press agent "blurb" for a New York hotel, in return for his room and board. He gave it away free, eagerly seeking to have it circulated. Gradually it caught on until it was syndicated from coast to coast—read over thousands of breakfast tables by newspaper subscribers who felt they knew New York, even if they never had seen it, through the daily jottings of "O. O."

In turning out his daily stint, approximately 800 words, or about 292,000 words a year, Mr. McIntyre started work after breakfast with the blinds drawn and the lamps lit, and carried on until the job was done, usually about 5:30 p. m.

His columns followed a loose-flowing design, mostly idle descriptive chatter about things and people, which he variously labelled "bagatelles," "thingumbobs," "thoughts while strolling," "look-alikes" or "purely personal piffle."

It is estimated Mr. McIntyre's readers numbered somewhere around 7,000,000. The column was released simultaneously to 508 newspapers in every State and in Mexico and Canada. His average "fan mail" was 3,000 letters a week.

Politics Well Under Cover on Movie Sets

Hollywood, Calif.

Hollywood, so void (with a few notable exceptions) of any social consciousness in its pictures, is, in its working personnel, an interesting cross section of the mass thinking of the country. Liberalism, conservatism, and radicalism walk and work side by side, and the determining factor in dissolving the differences of those holding these allegiances seems to be the fact that all can hold their present positions and continue to make money in the amounts that please them only if their social and political opinions are kept well out of sight when on the studio lot.

It is well known in Hollywood, however the fact may be obscured in the publicity emanating from here, that many of the stars, directors, and producers have decided political views and support the champions of these views with generous checks from their earnings. At least two prominent producers have added greatly to the campaign funds of the Republican and the Democratic parties. Several well-known actors have been large contributors to the cause of the Loyalists in Spain. The Communist Party in America also is reported to be helped generously by members of the writing, acting, and directing personnel. The sudden appearance of little blue buttons all over the city attests to a liberal support, among film city workers, of the cause of China against Japan.

* * *

Japanese Players

This last gesture, curiously, hardly affects at all the status of the Japanese actors here. Such players as Tetsu Komai, Miki Morita, Daro Mia, and Mia Ichioka work as steadily in the film colony as did Sessue Hayakawa and Sojin, two world-famous actors who prospered here for many years, but have since returned to Japan. Miss Toshia Mori, daughter of a Los Angeles Japanese physician, was a Wampas Baby Star in the closing year of that celebrated group, 1933, and continues to take important roles in pictures. Even the embargo on American films in Japan, which, it is understood from a statement issued by the Japanese Consulate here, has been extended another six months, fails to arouse any particular antipathy against the Japanese working here.

Scene in Hollywood

For one thing, it is generally understood that many of the Japanese working in films are American born. Although it received little publicity, the Japanese Government's attempt to reclaim some of the American-born Japanese from their allegiance to the high standard of living most of them have attained here by sending them in large numbers from this coast on free trips to Manchukuo last year, finishing the trip with much feting in Japanese cities, was well known, and there is much sympathy for those who now find themselves torn between their love of race and their American citizenship.

There never have, however, been as many Japanese players in films as Chinese, and any attempt to make a point of the large numbers of Chinese now employed in films simply doesn't prove anything. Anna May Wong has long enjoyed great popularity in films, both here and abroad. She is now under contract to Paramount, as is Philip Ahn, the young Chinese actor who distinguished himself in "The Good Earth." Keye Luke is another Chinese actor who has won leading roles for himself, but was well known in the film city long before there was a Sino-Japanese question. Mr. Luke is an artist of distinction, as well as an actor. He is under contract to Fox, and plays regularly in the Charlie Chan series.

* * *

Part-Time Actors

Chester Gan, Suzanne Kim, Daisy Lee, Victor Wong, Luke Chan, Tom Ung, Sam Tong, Paul Fung, Frank Tong, Bruce Wong, Richard Loo and James Leong are other Chinese actors who are prominent in American films. Unlike American and European actors, however, the Orientals, Japanese and Chinese alike—except in the cases of Miss Wong, Mr. Ahn, Mr. Luke, Sojin, etc.—work at other jobs in the Japanese and Chinese quarters of the city and only report at the studios when there is need for them. Not enough pictures using Oriental actors and actresses are made to keep busy the large numbers always available for these parts. It goes almost without saying that a film produced now in Hollywood around a Japanese subject and locale would use as many Japanese actors as it ever would have done. Social sympathies here never conflict very strongly, or for very long, with the commercial.

The whole question of propaganda in the films is certain to come up for settlement sooner or later. The superior showmanship of the March of Time films has shown that, however sincere the makers of these films now are, they could, at a moment's notice, turn their films into powerful instruments of propaganda, either for or against any party or theory. The latest film of this sort, on Nazi Germany, banned by the Warner Brothers, but shown generally in RKO houses, reveals all too plainly the method of the film's making.

A group of background shots shows a Germany happy and contented, prosperous, and very industrious. But closeups of one or two individual actors, obviously in the pay of March of Time, and the voice of the announcer, driving home point after point which the film might or might not illustrate, make the message powerful and effective.

The same film makers, or some sent from Russia, say, could very easily make a film in these United States, starting just about anywhere in the West, and moving steadily eastward, showing strikes, CCC labor camps, prisons, idle shipping, and army maneuvers, which would paint a picture of the country greatly at variance with the facts as most Americans suppose them to be, or at least distorted to place the emphasis upon matters which, in the whole scheme of the country's life, are very minor indeed.

This is not meant as a criticism of the latest March of Time, which struck the writer as a very able piece of film making. It is simply meant to illustrate how the method used in this film could easily be used for purposes directly the opposite.

Frank Daugherty

Newspapermen to Assist Two U. S. Ambassadors

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (AP)—Two American Ambassadors are taking newspapermen from the capital to assist them abroad.

Stanley P. Richardson has resigned from the Associated Press to be private secretary to Joseph E. Davies, who is scheduled to represent the United States at Brussels shortly after winding up his Ambassadorship at Moscow.

Harold B. Hinton has obtained a year's leave of absence from the New York Times to be personal assistant to Joseph P. Kennedy when Mr. Kennedy assumes his duties as Ambassador to Great Britain.

Stalin Courts World Workers

MOSCOW, Feb. 14 (AP)—Joseph Stalin in a letter published today called for strengthening of the ties between Soviet workers and the working classes of other countries to assure "the final victory of socialism" by guaranteeing the Soviet Union against attack.

Whether the Secretary-General and leader of the Communist Party had in mind collaboration with foreign labor parties, non-Communist as well as Communist, was not specified in the letter, published in Pravda, the Party organ.

He failed to mention Communism, however, or advocate the overthrow of capitalism in other countries. He declared:

"The aid of the international proletariat appears to be a force without which the final victory of socialism in one country is not to be decided."

Such aid, Mr. Stalin wrote, "should be joined with our work of increasing the defense capacity of our country, of strengthening the Red Army and the Red Navy, and the mobilization of the whole country, and with our struggle against armed attacks and attempts to restore bourgeois connections."

Mr. Stalin was writing to a provincial agitator of the Young Communist League who had asked whether the final victory of socialism could be considered won.

"The first stage of socialism's victory in Russia has been achieved by the liquidation of the bourgeois," Mr. Stalin wrote.

He declared the exiled Leon Trotzky and others who had advocated the international revolution had been shown to be wrong. But the second problem, of foreign relations and guarantees against military invasion and the restoration of capitalism, Mr. Stalin declared not yet solved.

He wrote that since Russia was not an island, but surrounded by capitalist countries, some of them hostile, "we say honestly and openly that the victory of socialism in our country is not yet final." He continued:

"It is necessary to increase and strengthen the relations of the working class of the Soviet Union with the working class of bourgeois countries. It is necessary to organize political aid by the working class of bourgeois countries for the working class of our country in case of military attack on our country, as well as to organize aid by the working class of our country for the working class of bourgeois countries."

U. S. Fleet Plans Pacific War Games

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 14 (AP)—The United States fleet—173 ships and 547 airplanes—is making ready for six weeks of war games.

On March 14 the most powerful fighting machine America ever sent to sea moves into the Pacific under a new commander-in-chief, Admiral Claude Charles Bloch.

This Kentuckian when he took command two weeks ago told his officers and men "our only justification for being is to be ready to fight."

In dispatching his forces from the Aleutian Islands down through Hawaii and into equatorial waters, the Admiral will watch every move of 12 battleships, four aircraft carriers, 16 heavy cruisers, four light cruisers, 55 destroyers, 27 submarines and more than two score auxiliaries.

Problem XIX, as this year's war games are termed, finds the security forces of the fleet sharply realigned by the newest sky weapons, the patrol squadrons of two-engined bombers. Performance of these bombers during last year's maneuvers has sent scouting destroyers back to immediate support of the battleships.

In non-stop squadron flight of 3080 miles to the Panama Canal and 2,500 miles to Hawaii, the sky cruisers have reduced distances from Unalaska to Hawaii and to Panama to within easy patrol.

During the past year the Aleutian Islands, which bring Alaska to within a few hundred miles of the Asiatic mainland have come in for considerable naval attention. It is expected this area will be one of the important sections in the war games.

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Vandenberg Demands American System

BOSTON, Feb. 14—Following are salient excerpts from the Lincoln Day address of Senator Vandenberg, before the Middlesex Club here Saturday:

Lincoln was a coalitionist when temporary emergency required. His conviction in 1864 was the "Union Convention." His ticket was the "Union Ticket." His campaign was a "Union Campaign." His victory was a "Union Victory" in which like-thinkers made common cause upon a common battle-front in a moment of national crisis.

We are now in another crisis; and, in the Lincoln formula, we must keep an open road upon which like-thinkers, regardless of geography or previous partisan affiliation, may travel arm-in-arm, heart-to-heart, toward the goals of American redemption.

I myself am a Republican by birth, environment and intellectual choice; and in the deep conviction that, despite its errors, it has conferred greater permanent benefits upon mass America in the years since Lincoln, and that it has a greater capacity for government than any other political unit in American history. We do not relatively compliment ourselves unduly in making this comparison, in view of what is going on under another of these political units today.

But I would be less than frank if I did not hasten to assert that revolutionary movements, at home quite as much as abroad, have upset and all but obliterated normal, habitual partisan alignments during the last few years, and have precipitated another crisis upon us that transcends our familiar partisan divisions. It is more than a crisis in politics and economics. It is a crisis in character—the character of our free institutions; the character of our heretofore self-reliant people.

Sees New Political Force

I would be less than grateful for the patriotism of many a sound Jeffersonian Democrat if I did not acknowledge the tremendous contribution which many of them are making to the united contest against American disintegration. I would be less than realistic if I did not, as a result, anticipate a deeply conscientious realignment of our American political forces.

And I would be less than candid if I did not bluntly say, for myself, that my attitude toward Republicanism paraphrases the attitude of the superb and deathless Lincoln speaking upon another matter in his famous letter to Horace Greeley in the dark days of 1862.

If I could serve the American system without altering the Republican identity, I would do it; if I could save it by entirely altering this identity, I would do it; if I could save it by partially altering its identity, I also would do that. But I would have the American system; and that I believe to be the uncompromising attitude of at least 51 per cent of the American people if they ever get a realistic chance to speak.

What is this "American System"? It is a system of free enterprise among free men as against the collectivism of an Authoritarian State which threatens us with individual and economic slavery which is called far uglier names in other lands. It is a system of competitive initiative in private business which produces more goods for less money and thus enriches our homes and our living standards and our wage scales—as against government ownership or operation, and against regimentation by petty governmental overlords who never met a pay roll in their lives, and who would attempt the impossible feat of adding to our reservoir of national wealth by producing less goods for more money.

Of States' Rights

It is a system of States' rights and home rule in respect to every problem which, by its national nature, does not indisputably require Federal control. It is a system which fights unrestricted monopoly in any form, including the greatest and most sinister of all monopolies, the present and ever-continuing reach for a monopolistic power of government in the grip of one-man control at Washington. It is a system which puts human rights above property rights, but which does not neglect to appreciate that property rights are among the primary human rights.

It is a system which relentlessly protects the integrity of the public credit, as against pellmell experimentalism, which is as bankrupt in its balance sheets as in its blithely broken promises. It is a system in which law and order are as invincibly supreme as a beloved Governor by the name of Calvin Coolidge made them in Massachusetts. Above all and under all, it is a system which will not let the Constitution down.

And now, my fellow-countrymen, I regret to say that it is necessary once more to inquire whether this American System is a good thing to preserve, or whether it were better to trade it for some alien importation or for more of the patent-medicine economics with which we have been dosed to the point of coma in recent years. It is particularly worth while to make the inquiry in the midst of this "Roosevelt Recession," when eleven or twelve million men and women again are hungry for the jobs which only the healthy American business can provide.

What American System Did

Under the American system, what happened over the years to the United States? With 6 per cent of the world's area and 7 per cent of its population, we operate 60 per cent of the world's telephone and telegraph facilities, 33 per cent of the railroads and 80 per cent of the motor cars. We consume 48 per cent of the world's coffee, 53 per cent of its tin, 56 per cent of its rubber, 21 per cent of its sugar, 72 per cent of its silk, 36 per cent of its coal, 42 per cent of its iron, 47 per cent of its copper, 69 per cent of its petroleum. We produce 70 per cent of its oil, 60 per cent of its wheat and cotton, 50 per cent of its copper and iron, 40 per cent of its lead and coal.

We have two thirds of civilization's banking resources and its gold. We have a purchasing power greater than that of 500,000,000 Europeans or of 1,000,000,000 Asiatics. We have the highest wage scales, the shortest working hours and the greatest percentage of home ownership on earth. When we move healthfully and confidently ahead we have the greatest mass prosperity in human experience since time began.

Yes, the American System created this incalculably superior economy. What it has done before, it can do even better again. The American System, modernized in its essential social-mindedness but still faithful to basic elementals, can restore prosperity, jobs and happiness. Indeed, we are entirely surrounded by the raw materials of a greater prosperity than we have ever heretofore enjoyed. We have a delayed and postponed need for literally billions of dollars of durable goods. We are short a million homes in our housing facilities.

We have an unprecedented accumulation of sterile investment funds which, given half a chance and a minimum inducement, would rush to work, carrying countless workmen with them. We are in the ante-room to prosperity—with the door needlessly locked against this happy destiny.

The Roosevelt Pattern

What's wrong? The American System is shaking with the jitters, if not something worse. It has been intermittently set aside in favor of dubious sorties into socialism. The "Roosevelt Pattern," if it may be called a pattern more than 24 consecutive hours at a time, is the pattern of Federal paternalism. It is the pattern of centralized dictation, whether in business or in government. It is disclosed in the biggest and most costly bureaucracy with which a free people was ever cursed. It is disclosed in the greatest concentration of executive authority in the lifetime of the Republic.

It is disclosed in a constant effort and purpose to rule American business from Washington in general and the White House in particular. It is disclosed in a studied undertaking to wreck our precious "checks and balances" and to make executive authority supreme. It is disclosed in persistent hymns of hate aganst the busness world. It s disclosed in a resultant inevitable loss of confidence which is fatal to the American system in all of its vital aspects—a loss of confidence which cannot be offset by occasional dramatic gestures of executive good-will that are completely nullified by sequent demonstrations of hatred for that American System which has brought us our greatest benefits, and which gave us the resources with which to recoup the disasters of the last depression, and which is our sole hope for tomorrow. . . .

Not the American System

I know of nothing more significant than last month's spectacle of some 100 leading American industrialists—men who, under the American system, typify the power to create private employment for our people—joining in an earnest address to the President and promising complete co-operation with him if he would please tell them what he himself intends to do during the next few months. There's your reality We have reached a point, unwittingly or otherwise, where the attitudes and decisions of one mortal man control not only government but business, not only politics but economics, not only lives, in respect to wars abroad, but also livelihoods, in terms of jobs at home.

That, my fellow-countrymen, is not the American System. Furthermore, it will not work in a country so big and so complex as ours. Least of all will it work when these dictated government "plans" present a jig-saw puzzle in perpetual and flabbergasting inconsistency. . . .

The trouble, as I see it, is that many of our reigning overlords are collectivists at heart; but they do not dare to put collectivism to the full test—because they know that the American people will not stand for it. So they try to mix collectivism with the American System. This inevitably produces a mess. It creates more problems than it solves. Trying to travel simultaneously in two opposite directions, they travel only into trouble. Is it any wonder that business has apoplexy and that employment lags? Is it any wonder that public confidence—the well-spring of prosperity—is tainted at the source?

One or the Other

We can probably succeed in a fashion, at least for a while, as a collectivist State. Or we can succeed for a very long while under the American System. But we cannot succeed at all, in permanent terms, under an indiscriminate mixture of the two. I wish for my country that the President and his Administration would candidly choose one course or the other and stick to it long enough for us to try to make a go of it.

And then I wish for my country that the issue between collectivism and the American System may be given a clean-cut referendum in 1938 and particularly in 1940 — with all sham political shadow-boxing discarded—so that the American people can decide conclusively for themselves whether the time is come to abandon those political principles that have made us free and those economic principles that have made us, in our time, the envied of all earth. At such an Armageddon I have no doubt that the American System wins. . . .

In the presence of immediate emergency reflected in the plight of jobless millions and in the anguish of anaemic commerce, let me now suggest a few of the specific things which, in the pattern of the American System, could, in my humble judgment, rather swiftly make "happy days" a reality instead of a futile and transparent political theme song.

1. We need fundamentally to restore confidence in the public credit.

$22,000,000 a Day

In seven years the Federal Government has spent as much as in the 141 years from the foundation down through the World War to Armistice. It is still spending $22,000,000 a day right now, and still running a public debt which has increased $21,000,000,000 in these same seven years. They are not proposing to spend any less. Actually, they are planning to spend more.

This trend must stop. Otherwise every citizen faces insufferably increased taxation—because even though you took every penny of the income of the so-called "rich" there would still be a yawning gap. Worse; every citizen faces tragedy of increased high costs of living as the results of inflation through the use of manufactured money. We must cut back these expenditures; not at the expense of human suffering, but at the expense of waste and exploitation and subsidy and spoilsmanship and socialistic experiment and extravagant public works and tax-eating bureaucracy. I repeat; we need fundamentally to restore confidence in the public credit, without which nothing matters, and without which stabilized prosperity and recaptured jobs are impossible. Salvation and solvency go hand in hand. So do deficits and disaster.

2. We need to restore confidence in the democratic process. This cannot be a one-man country. It is too big. It cannot have a one-man government or a Washington formula for everything. It is too complex.

Government may be able to run on a day-to-day basis, with a new "play" called by our self-styled "quarterback" each morning. But business cannot. Unless it can reliably plan ahead, it cannot plan at all. Yet, unless it "plans," large-scale re-employment is impossible. These floating executive powers should be recalled. Democracy should be restored.

Need Confidence Restored

3. We need to restore confidence that honest private business shall have a fair inducement and a decent chance—free from devastating Government competition—free from needlessly meddlesome regulation, free from punitive taxation, free from silly price-fixing, free from an everlasting barrage of insult and calumny.

Where there is bad business, identify it, and give it the limit of the law. But do not burn down the barn to kill the rats. Quit hunting a thief by turning a blunderbuss upon the crowd. We do not want business to run the Government; but we do want legitimate business to have a fair chance to run itself. We must regulate business for the sake of the common welfare; but we must not kill the thing we regulate.

4. We need to restore confidence that this honest business shall be allowed to perpetuate itself and expand into more and better jobs. That requires prudent reserves. This is of desperate importance particularly to labor, as proved by the fact that private business spent $25,000,000,000 of its own reserves from 1930 to 1936 to cushion the depression and stimulate recovery. Now all of our manufacturing industries combined have but $8,000,000,000 of surplus left.

Yet they face an atrocious legislative mandate that these reserves must never be rebuilt! And meanwhile they face a Presidential ultimatum that they must keep on running, even at a loss—which is to say, out of reserves! It just doesn't make sense. The surplus profits tax should be entirel repealed—for the sake of sanity in economics, for the sake of business stability, for the sake of industrial expansion, for the sake of employment and re-employment and new employment. Meanwhile, the crazy idea of trying to tax industrialists, like Henry Ford out of business should be relegated to the dark ages from whence it came.

Against Any Tyranny

5. We need to restore confidence that neither labor nor capital shall exploit or tyrannize the other. We had too much intolerance by capital in other days. Now we have too much intolerance by labor, too much, indeed, for its own good. We need the middle ground of the "square deal."

Labor's right to organize, its right to bargain collectively, its right to be free from intimidation or coercion, its right to strike, must be jealously preserved. But the right to strike does not include the sit-down strike or any other illegal invasion of the rights of others. The right to work is quite as inalienable as the right to strike.

Furthermore, the responsibility for broken contracts and broken laws must be labor's responsibility as well as capital's; and the role of government must be that of an impartial umpire and not that of special pleader. Labor must have the highest wage the traffic will bear—one day I hope on the basis of an annual wage. It must be protected by legitimate tariffs which honestly measure the difference in costs of production at home and abroad. We desert this principle at our peril. Labor's progressive welfare, like that of agriculture, is at the base of the national welfare. But it must not kill the goose that lays the golden egg. It must remember—and so must government—that it will do labor no good to achieve these benefits if it destroys a profitable trade and an orderly society in which to enjoy them.

Avoidance of War

6. We need confidence that we shall not be drawn into any avoidable wars or into any entangling alliances which bind us to collective international action—such alliances as the first Henry Cabot Lodge successfully fought in the climax of his brilliant and devoted life when the present President of the United States was campaigning for the League of Nations. We shall not pursue peace at any price, and any foreign power which thinks otherwise will be dreadfully disillusioned. But the rule for America, so far as is humanly possible, must be that we mind our own business and keep out of other peoples' wars. We are not isolationists. But we are insulationists. We shall protect ourselves. But we shall not police the world.

7. We need to restore confidence that the letter and the spirit of the Constitution of the United States is the inviolable monitor of all our plans and purposes, that all its priceless guarantees to persons and to property shall be vigilantly sustained, and that restless innovators will be stopped in their tracks when they transgress its boundaries. . . .

8. We need to create confidence in the humaneness of our own aspirations. The extreme right in today's social thinking is just as dangerous as the extreme left. We must reject both. Our opposition, whatever its form or name, must be dedicated to social and economic progress for the great mass of America. Wherever we find a useful reform—and there have been many—we must embrace it just as heartily as we cut loose from inherited mistakes and errors. We must make the American system serve the common advantage and the common security of our whole people, with special privilege for none. We must apply the Lincoln spirit to our modern problems.

Hoover Man Jumps to Feet To Dissipate Aiken Gloom

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 14—The division which has characterized the Democratic Party since its 1860 split, North and South, over the slavery issue was seen here today as plaguing its traditional rival, the Republican National Organization. The line of dissension, moreover, it was remarked, was being drawn in the same cause—reform.

The cleavage was emphasized at the Fifty-Second Annual Lincoln Day Dinner of the National Republican Club at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel Saturday night when Gov. George D. Aiken of Vermont applied the lash in a sequel to his recent assertion that the party was approaching "a complete state of demoralization," and Arthur A. Ballantine, Undersecretary of the Treasury in the Hoover Administration, rose to take vehement and extemporaneous exception to Governor Aiken's "discouraged" outlook.

What was good enough for the fathers who preserved the Union was good enough for their sons, Mr. Ballantine said, declaring that while the Republican Party had a task to perform, no necessity faced it for drastic departure from established principles.

Consensus among Empire State Republicans here today favored the Ballantine point of view, but, while Governor Aiken's speech was widely attributed in these circles to his ambition to rank well up in the list of eligible Republican liberals for the 1940 presidential nomination, it continued to have repercussion in party discussions.

From the North Country

The Eastern Republican thought does not take naturally to "grass roots" simplicity, since this element in the party regards itself, out of decades of precedent, as arbiter of national party sentiment. At the same time, Governor Aiken's background today has its points for any orthodox Republican, for the road to return to power may lie through the north country whence he hails and whose lone stand against the Roosevelt democracy in 1936 enshrined Maine and Vermont in the thought of many voters.

Mr. Ballantine's unscheduled retort, however, rejected the Aiken theory in entirety and his reassuring remarks on Republican policy and affirmation of faith in the status quo ante brought salvos at the New York Lincoln meeting. The Vermont Governor, on the other hand, appeared to talk to unresponsible ears until, in closing, he voiced the hope that it would be the Republican leadership which would "catch up with the millions who seek a party to turn to in these troubled times."

Governor Aiken held the threat of a third party over the fashionable political assemblage from beginning to end in barbed reference to Republican origin and Lincoln himself that made much of the "roughly garbed tillers of the soil who constituted the founders at Ripon, Wis., 84 years ago—men whose families slept on beds of straw which were renewed each year at threshing time; men who rose before daylight to cradle buckwheat so that it would not shell and waste precious grain; men who wielded the ax or who followed the plow until darkness fell and who, after supper by the dim light of a candle-lantern did the chores and made preparation for the morrow."

Strength from Privation

This "misery, poverty, lack of education," he told his metropolitan listeners, had produced the strength of America and meant that "forever the rise and fall of a political party must depend on its ability to attract those who spin and those who toil." Instead, he saw the Republican Party today so little influencing farmer and industrial workers that the greatest praise he could give Lincoln was to say "he would be ashamed of his party's leadership today."

"Forget your hatred of the President," he said; "stop crying 'Fascist' every time he makes a move, because of your reckless hatred, the minds of many American men and women are shut against your honest criticism. . . .

"Give them Republican leadership, warm, human understanding, and they will turn to us. Fail them, and you will see a third party in this country. . . . And this time it will last—a party of ordinary folks, factory workers, farmers, office workers, businessmen, school teachers, lawyers, doctors—men and women of all classes who will not stand for either the erratic wanderings of the New Deal or the self-satisfied smugness of Old Guard Republicanism. . . ."

Mr. Ballantine Objects

Mr. Ballantine took issue with the Governor's political outlook, saying that he not only did not think the party was so badly off, but felt it had shown "courage in deciding to make a statement of principles."

"The Program Committee is going to make a success of it," he continued. "There are a lot of people on it—and I am a member—who think sincerely of the welfare of the common people. Lots of us who live in New York are not without thought of the general welfare.

"The Committee has started to do a task, let's all get behind it and see what we can do."

Representative Bruce Barton, New York City businessman whose seat in Congress is his first elective post, was a third speaker, and rebuked the party for not having found a way "to make people understand and trust us."

Aiken Says G. O. P. Needs Another Lincoln

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 14—Following are the salient portions of the address by Gov. George D. Aiken of Vermont before the National Republican Club here Saturday:

Today the Republican party contracts neither the farmer nor the industrial worker. Why not? To represent the people one must know them. Lincoln did. The Republican national leadership today does not. The greatest praise I can give to Lincoln on this his anniversary is to say that he would be ashamed of his party's leadership today.

Would not Lincoln have been ashamed of us when Frank Hague, the Democratic boss of Jersey City, forbade free speech and free assemblage and no responsible voice in the Republican national leadership was raised in protest against his high-handed procedure? The reason was that free speech and free assemblage were being denied the C. I. O., and the Tom Girdlers of the Republican party want the C. I. O. crushed even if a corrupt political boss of the opposing party has to tear up the Bill of Rights to crush them!

I hold no brief for the C. I. O. I have had little experience with labor organizations. I don't know as much about labor as I should like to. I never worked in a factory. I never owned a share of stock or had anything to say about the management of a corporation. The first money I ever earned was weeding gardens at five cents an hour. The most I ever earned was last year, thanks to my salary of $5,000 as Governor of Vermont—half of which I used in paying debts.

For Bill of Rights

But I do not know that the rank and file of Republicans throughout the country are for the Bill of Rights no matter whether the poorest or the richest of our citizens are concerned. Do you think the voice that was heard at Gettysburg would have been silent when free speech was denied in Jersey City? He who did not ask the color of their skins would not worry if another and a later group carried C. I. O. or A. F. of L., F. D. R. or G. O. P. on their placards.

Now let's go back a few years. Before 1933 the Republican Administration in Washington was silent too long over the abuses of Wall Street. Too long did Washington neglect to give serious study to the farmers' plight. Too long did Washington turn a pious eye away from the unfair treatment of labor in many industries. Lincoln, I think, would have been ashamed of this.

Now, the Republican national leadership is seeking a new statement of principles through a Committee on Program.

Let's look at this Committee on Program. It has 217 members. Of these—sixty-five—nearly one-third of the whole committee, represent banking, insurance, stock and bond selling, manufacturing and business. There are fifty-three lawyers—one quarter of the whole membership. So, in these two groups alone we find more than one-half of the committee.

Just Four Labor Men

Our millions of organized and unorganized workers are represented by just four labor men.

In spite of the fact that 40 per cent of the population of our country is located in rural areas, and with one-quarter actually living on farms, they are represented on the Program Committee by a total of twenty-one who are engaged in agriculture—and I am afraid few of these are dirt farmers.

A full third of the committee moreover, represents the concentrated industrial and financial area around New York City in the seven States of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware. Two-thirds of the members of the committee come from that tier of States which runs eastward from Illinois and Michigan to the Atlantic Coast. In contrast, only one-seventh of the members are from the great Middle West; only one-seventh from the eleven States of the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Coast.

Can such a committee as this, sincere as they may individually be, write a convincing statement of principles for the party of Lincoln? I think not.

It is idle to think we can continue to fool the voters with fine-sounding statements that mean nothing. I understand that in one city tonight a Lincoln Dinner will be served for 50 cents. That's fine. But if that dinner is served for 50 cents just as a matter of publicity and the 50-cent feeling is not in the hearts of the Republicans participating, then we can check up another loss. We need 50-cent dinners in schoolhouses, grange halls and community clubs where they will be taken at face value. . . .

♦ ♦ ♦

The New Deal

Now let's take a look at the New Deal. The rank and file of the Republican party is not opposed to Federal leadership. The country needs it. We want it. We cannot tolerate Republican lip-service to the slogan of States' Rights simply to cover up abuses which backward States or backward big business refuse to exterminate.

The States have rights—vital rights. As Governor of Vermont I have fought to preserve them for the people. To preserve these rights I have at times had to fight the public utilities. At the present time I am having to fight the Federal Government. Far apart as these two forces are, I find the palms of both have the itch for acquisition.

We must not make the mistake of thinking we are protecting States' rights when we protest against Federal leadership. States' rights need protection only against Federal domination. There is a difference between Federal leadership and Federal domination, and that difference is the issue today. Of late years the Republican party has not been successful in Federal leadership; the New Deal seeks to be too successful in Federal domination. Both these attitudes are wrong.

A word in closing: Forget your hatred for the President. Stop crying "Fascist" every time he makes a move. Stop worrying about Reds in the White House. Because of your reckless hatred the minds of many American men and women are shut against your honest criticism. Remember, the people were hungry for leadership in those dark days of 1932 and 1933. Remember, he gave it to them. He dispelled the clouds of inaction with the bright sun of leadership. But now that sun has dazzled him, and confused him, and led him far afield. Inspiring leadership has given way to fumbling futility.

Hundreds of thousands of the same people who turned to Franklin Roosevelt in 1933 are turning away from him now.

Human Leadership

But do not delude yourselves that these thousands looking for leadership have yet turned to the Republican party! The people are just as hungry for leadership now as they were then, and they are not getting the sort they want, either from President Roosevelt or from the Republican party. Give them Republican leadership—warm, human, understanding, sound—and they will turn to us.

Fail them—and you will see a third party in this country just as sure as you saw it in 1912. And this time it will last—a party of ordinary folks, factory workers, farmers, office workers, business men, school teachers, lawyers, doctors.

It will not be a party of any one class but of men and women of all classes, who will stand for neither the erratic wanderings of the New Deal nor the self-satisfied smugness of Old Guard Republicanism.

Wealth and position will not be a qualification nor yet a bar to membership in this party. Labor will belong to it, but it will not belong to labor.

I hope this party will be the Republican Party. And it can be if the Republican leadership catches up with the millions of men and women now in our party—and with those other millions who seek a party to turn to in these troubled times.

New G. O. P. Voice Rings Out

(Continued from Page 1)

other cities, party spokesmen similarly held forth.

Senator Warren R. Austin of Vermont at Utica, N. Y., declared that President Roosevelt had "lost his way" in trying to escape the depression by planned economy.

John Hamilton, the Party Chairman, also asked for the support of Jeffersonian Democrats.

Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts, charged that the Roosevelt Administration was forging a monopolistic political control.

The New Voice Impresses

Senator H. Styles Bridges of New Hampshire outlined a 10-point party program at Grand Rapids, Mich., in the state where the party was born—a program based on repeal of such New Deal measures as the undistributed profits tax, but urged adoption of a "truly liberal" Republican wage-hour law.

So went the speeches, across the nation. But few of them drew the sparks of the Aiken speech, and most of them were taken by party leaders here to indicate that new factors and approaches were needed before the Republican appeal turns the corner toward majority control again.

Once more it was noticeable that it was the new voice which gained most of the attention; that the old voices are not particularly arresting. The frank declarations of Governor Aiken are those that are being discussed today; such statements as: "Hundreds of thousands of the same people who turned to Franklin Roosevelt in 1932 are turning away from him now. But do not delude yourselves that these thousands looking for leadership have yet turned to the Republican Party!

"The people are just as hungry for leadership now as they were then, and they are not getting the sort they want, either from President Roosevelt or from the Republican Party."

To which a great many observers here today echo a fervent "right."

The similarity of Governor Aiken's emergence and views to the position two years ago of Alfred M. Landon strikes political reporters here. The pre-nomination speeches of former Governor Landon were almost as iconoclastic as those of the Vermont Executive: indeed, but for the passage of time and the sharpening of new issues, they were closely parallel.

Whether Governor Aiken will go ahead to become a presidential nominee is an interesting political speculation of the hour, and it is given added point by the fact that Senator Vandenberg's oration seemed to lack the crispness and freshness of some of his earlier speeches.

While the Michigan Senator is still an unofficial sort of party leader, it strikes some observers here that he may have waited too long, and that new faces and ideas may be demanded by the electorate for the coming struggles.

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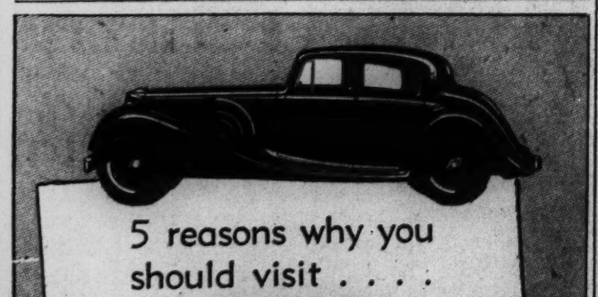

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Caveman Influence Colors English Figures of Speech

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif. —What was good enough for the caveman is good enough for moderns of 1938—at least, so it would seem on examination of figures of speech employed based on caveman existence.

William Hawley Davis, Professor of English at Stanford University and Editor of the Stanford University Press, has a collection of nearly 3,000 figures of speech that are "part and parcel" of everyone's vocabulary.

"A surprising revelation made by a collection of everyday figures of speech," Professor Davis said, "is that existence on the cavemen level is still so real to average persons. To the caveman, a 'bone of contention' and 'cutthroat competition' meant more than they do to us; but we still use each freely. Literally, as we do figuratively, the caveman 'wielded a big stick,' 'left no stone unturned,' 'kept an ear to the ground,' found 'a bird in the hand worth two in the bush,' 'killed two birds with one stone,' 'let sleeping dogs lie,' avoided 'the dirty end of the stick,' caught culprits 'red-handed,' 'vaulted over' some difficulty, and 'fell into a pit of his own digging.'"

"In a similar way," he maintained, "people still generally employ a large number of figures deriving from horses. These include 'raring to go,' 'prick up his ears,' 'hamstring,' 'take the bit in his teeth,' and the cautions 'not to look a gift horse in the mouth,' and 'not to swap horses while crossing a stream.'"

Other figures, Professor Davis continued, originated in city life. "Right down our alley," "just around the corner," "ground floor," "window dressing," "and man in the street" are examples.

He explained that we preserve the notion of a flat earth by using the expressions "ends of the earth," "jumping-off place," "into the abyss," "down below," and the "four corners of the globe."

The professor said he regards figures of speech as "indirect, but forceful, means of communication, each involving a resemblance between the point we are making and some matter usually more vivid in the recollection or the imagination of a speaker and hearer."

"Our neck of the woods," "take to the tall timber," "stump the district," "stake out a claim," "have him over a barrel," "lift himself with his own boot-straps," "land-office business," "grubstake," "strike it rich," and "make one's pile" were provided by American pioneer life. Professor Davis explained.

He declared that a study of figures of speech emphasizes the continually changing character of everyday speech. Some students, he said, "know 'hook, line and sinker' but do not know 'lock, stock and barrel.' Such expressions as 'flash in the pan,' 'spike his guns' or even 'load to the muzzle' will become as vague and colorless as 'upshot,' 'other side of the shield' and 'hoist with his own petard' already are."

"Many expressions have changed in meaning, Professor Davis added. "'Up in the air' used to be a term of disapproval, as did 'listening in.' 'Step on it' used to have about the same meaning as 'stamp it out'; it now has quite another."

A few figures of speech have, to use an old lumberman's term, "stumped" Professor Davis. He welcomes help in finding the origin of such figures as "little end of the horn," "not on your tintype," "get down to brass tacks," "galley-west" and "talking turkey."

Professor Davis is chiefly interested in the origin of figures of speech; he believes that they show the content of the social mind, and tend to make him understand people better.

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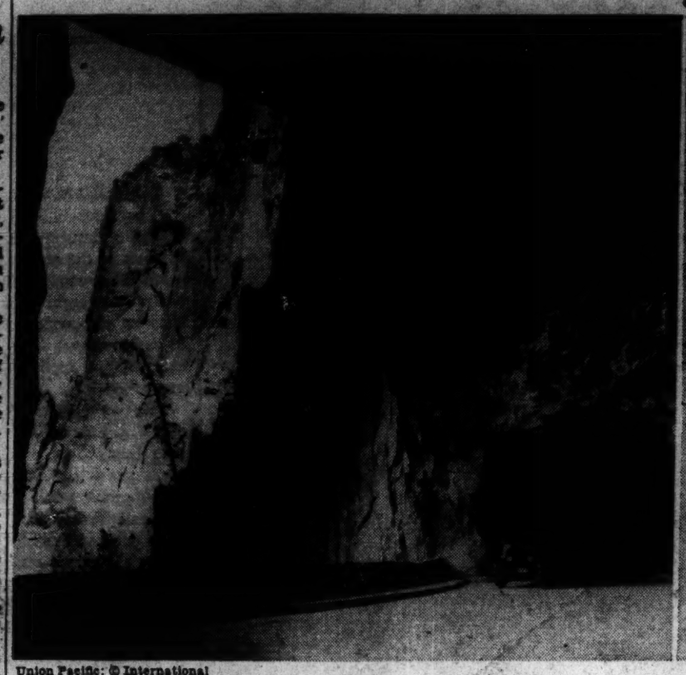

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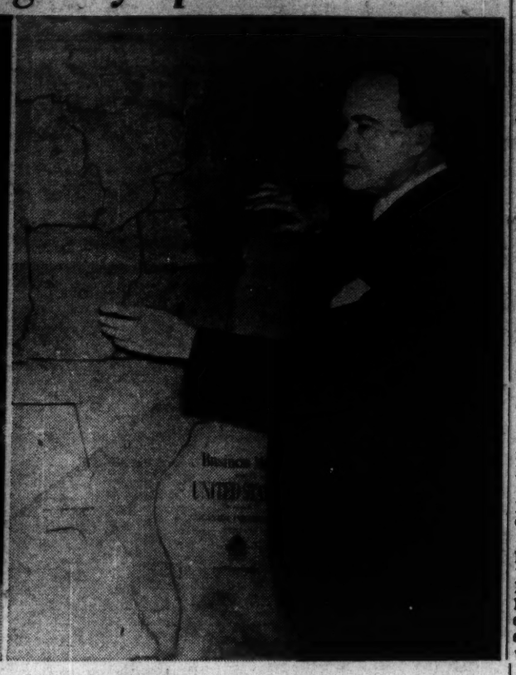

Senator Robert J. Bulkley
Is a Mile and an Eighth Long. Senator Bulkley, of Ohio, Points to a Map Showing His Proposed Super-Highway System.

President Warns Radio Men Against Propaganda Wave

(Continued from Page 1)

when it became known that Elliott Roosevelt, the President's second son and the manager and co-proprietor of radio stations in Texas, had withdrawn invitations he had previously issued to a number of broadcasters for a dinner in the White House. Mr. Roosevelt, it was explained, would be prevented by business from holding the dinner. But in conference talk, it was inferred that the President and his advisers had not looked favorably upon such a function, and the dinner had been canceled for that reason.

Already, President Roosevelt's ties with the radio industry have aroused sharp criticism from representatives of other publication media, and any further mark of favor such as a White House dinner presided over by his son would have inevitably provoked caustic comment.

As it was, the presidential message was carefully drafted to avoid anything but the objective attitude the President has shown similar gatherings of newspaper associations. Indeed, Mr. Roosevelt laid stress on the fact that radio broadcasting exists on license fro mthe Government. His salient passages were:

"During the past year we have witnessed basic developments and progress in radio which will have a profound effect upon the application of broadcasting in this country as well as on the North American Continent.

"One of the greatest advantages of the system of licensing broadcasting is that it is sufficiently flexible to lend itself readily to adjustment to meet our changing social and economic needs.

Opportunity for Service

"In a new field of public service such as that of broadcasting we may and should expect rapid progress in both the development of the art and in meeting the public requirements that this national resource shall increasingly contribute toward our social as wel las our economic advancement.

"The broadcasting industry has, indeed, a very great opportunity to serve the public, but along with this opportunity goes an important responsibility to see that this means of communication is made to serve the high purposes of a democracy.

"I have the high hope that the industry under the guidance of and in co-operation with the Federal Communications Commission will prove itself to be worthy of the great public trust reposed to it."

Senator Wheeler was no less serious in his approach. He said:

"There are several species of monopoly that might get a stranglehold on radio. All deal with power.

"One is power in watts—high power protected over unlimited areas —a second is power in numbers of stations concentrated in identical ownership.

"The third relates to the power and the status of the networks.

"Each deals with the extent of influence, of coverage, in the hands of a single person or group. And in each case you have another element of 'power' that, which responses in radio because of its peculiar faculty in molding public opinion—a unit of force and influence that cannot be achieved by any other medium."

Senator Wheeler said he did not feel that the radio industry yet was ready for three-year licenses, the maximum permitted under the law, but that the present six-months period might be extended to one year.

Prisoners Give Close Run to Free Citizens in Tests

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—In measure of intelligence, prisoners are not so different from the run of free citizens as is generally supposed, it was found here in a study of 13,454 new admissions to three Illinois penal institutions. Apparently the trouble is in using their intelligence.

The conclusions are those of the State Department of Public Welfare, which made the study with the cooperation of the Works Progress Administration. Dr. Andrew W. Brown, and A. A. Hartment, experts attached to the staff of the Department, offered tables of statistics to indicate the ratings of prisoners in these institutions as compared with figures previously gathered for the mass of citizens.

Studies of groups of free citizens show that some 60 per cent make a grade on intelligence tests which ranks them as average. Only 35.7 per cent of the prisoners rated as high. In the group classified as "dull," "borderline" and "defective," the prisoners had 42.2 per cent, while the general population contributed only 20 per cent.

In spite of these differences, H. K. Selzer, WPA director for Chicago, concludes that that "degree of intelligence of prisoners approximates that of the general population." Assuming that the mental age of the general population is about 14 years, there is little difference in the average intelligence of these two groups, prisoners and freemen, he quotes the experts as saying.

Nevada Swindling Ring Broken by U. S. Trial

NEW YORK, Feb. 14 (AP)—The Government's seven-year fight to convict James C. McKay and William J. Graham, wealthy Nevada gamblers, as key men in a Reno $2,500,000 swindle ring, ended in victory Feb. 12.

The jury at the third trial, after two previous jury disagreements, found them guilty of helping lure confidence game victims from all parts of the country to Reno for "shearing," of providing protection there for international criminals comprising the ring, and of collecting 15 per cent of the "take."

The defendants face maximum penalties of 17 years in prison and $25,000 fines for using the mails to defraud and for conspiracy.

'Aid China Week' Urged By Angell to Curb Japan

LONDON, Feb. 14 (AP)—Sir Norman Angell, Nobel Peace Prize winner, urges an "Aid China Week" to marshal worldwide opinion against Japan's campaign in China.

At an "international conference" aimed to strengthen a boycott of Japanese goods, Sir Norman suggested poster parades, picketing, and newspaper pledge schemes to enlist boycott supporters.

A second Nobel winner, Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, declared "our purpose is to stop the war in China and insist on the withdrawal of all Japanese forces." He added: "If we don't succeed, we desire citizens of all countries here to clear themselves of complicity in the Japanese crime."

Michigan Floods Fall As River Crests Pass

DETROIT, Feb. 14 (AP)—Floodwaters that drove hundreds of Michigan families from their homes over the week end were receding today. At Mt. Clemens the Clinton River began falling this morning, after waters had flooded dwellings, industrial districts and thousands of acres of farm lands in the vicinities of Grand Rapids, Lansing, Flint, Pontiac, Utica, Rochester and Ionia. Part of the Michigan State College Campus at East Lansing was under water.

In contrast to the recession of floodwaters in other communities, Thread Creek at Flint resumed its rise today when floodgates were opened to prevent destruction of dams. Grand Rapids officials, who had been apprehensive of serious flood damage, were heartened by reports that tributaries of the Grand River were falling.

Super-Highway Plan Favored by President

(Continued from Page 1)

posits the money to the credit of the owner. Work begins at once. If the owner believes the valuation to be too low, he can start proceedings in the courts. If decision is against the public authority, it must pay up. But the essence of the plan is that work begins at once, without a long and costly delay over land acquisition.

The success of a similar highway between London and Brighton in England, on which President Roosevelt had recently had a report, has stirred up much of the present interest here. Moreover, Senator Bulkley is facing a stiff re-electoral fight, and much road-building material and machinery—steel, and so on—is fabricated in Ohio.

Further, highway-building is always popular in Congress, never more than in an election year, and the evidences of the need for highway improvement is apparent in many parts of the country. The scheme is thought likely to be popular. Both as a vote-getter and as an economic stimulus.

Already the War Department—seeing national defense advantages for its motorized army with such a network of super-highways—is interested in the bill, and so are the Bureau of Public Roads, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and the Reconstruction Finance Commission.

The Bulkley bill would create a public corporation, the United States Highway Corporation, to carry on the work, and would authorize issuance of bonds up to $2,000,000,000 which is all that is considered necessary to start the work. Ultimately, the cost is estimated at from $6,000,000,000 to $8,000,000,000.

But the roads are intended to pay for themselves. In Senator Bulkley's bill, the financing is on a basis of tolls. But President Roosevelt is attracted by the concession system, costing the mere user of the highways nothing. According to the President's plan, a strip half a mile wide would be condemned on each side of each highway.

Sites would be leased for hotels, for eating establishments, great and humble, for gasoline and service stations and garages, and for many other purposes which would be rendered desirable by the proximity of such a highway. These concessions need not be close to the highway itself, but might be situated some distance back within the half-mile strip.

Attractive Highways

Indeed, every effort would be made to keep the highways attractive and interesting, with a generous park strip separating traffic into two-way streets. Each direction would have six traffic lanes, according to the plan.

But by use of the half-mile available on each side of the road, many different facilities could be provided. Of course, much of the land would be under cultivation, or in forests or pasture. Prices would be graded according to the use of the land, on an entirely business basis. But concessionaries would be required to maintain good standards, and rigid supervision would be exercised.

Ultimately, the plan calls for three east-west six-lane two-way highways, and seven running from north to south. Spurs and connecting roads would be provided.

Senator Bulkley's bill only calls for a right-of-way of 300 feet in width, as against the mile considered by the President, but many of these provisions will be adjusted as the project is given the large amount of study required.

Judges Back 'Dewey' Juries

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 14—Bills to abolish "blue ribbon" juries in New York today bore the protests of four General Sessions Judges in appeals to the Assembly Judiciary Committee, where the legislation now is under consideration.

The senior Judge in this court, Judge Charles C. Nott, Jr., previously had announced his opposition to the move, and the four colleagues now supplementing his stand that the special trial jury system is vital in important cases are Judges James G. Wallace, John J. Freschi, Morris Koenig, and Saul Streit.

Judge Wallace wrote the committee that "unless, and until, some method is found to raise the standard of ordinary jury panels in New York City, special juries will continue to be a necessity in homicide cases and certain other involved and intricate cases."

Judge Freschi echoed this opinion, stressing the "very fine and high grade juror" who has served under the "blue ribbon" system and declaring there were many "valid reasons that make it necessary to secure his services."

Judge Koenig wrote that he would "regard the abolition of the special jury system as a grievous blow to a proper administration of the criminal law." To urge passage of the legislation, he continued, "because there had been too high a percentage of convictions where nothing is shown that the verdict does not represent the truth is a gratuitous condemnation of honest and intelligent men who comprise the special panel."

Judge Streit emphasized that "in the average capital case where a special jury is drawn it takes from a day to two days to impanel the jury," whereas if special juries were abolished and capital cases tried by regular juries, "it would take at least from four days to a week to impanel a jury."

"Blue ribbon" juries were used by Thomas E. Dewey, now New York District Attorney, in breaking up rackets.

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Little Steel Home on the Way As Two Firms Announce Plans

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 14 (AP)—Research engineers are ready to move the all-steel, prefabricated home from the laboratory to the family lot.

Announcement that Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation had arranged for the construction of steel houses near its new Irvin Works coincided with the disclosure that Blaw-Knox Company will put up its first steel home this week.

Carnegie-Illinois granted an option on 175 acres near its $60,000,000 plant at Clairton, Pa., to a Philadelphia contracting company. With the advice of steel company engineers, from 300 to 500 homes will be erected on the rolling farm lands overlooking the Monongahela river. At least 50 will be all-steel.

Culminating experiments of many months, Blaw-Knox has assembled a low-cost, all-steel house at its plant and will erect it for inspection by prospective purchasers, real estate operators and contractors.

Although neither company set a price on the homes, both asserted they would be in the range of the low and medium wage earners. The homes at Clairton will be purchased or leased by some of the 4,000 laborers to be employed at the giant works when it begins operations, probably in mid-summer.

Mass production, Blaw-Knox engineers said, will determine the final cost of their one-story house.

Walls, roof and ceiling of the Blaw-Knox house are constructed of sheet steel panels, with insulation between the exterior and interior sheets. Walls may be painted.

The house has steel casement windows and front and side porches. A utility room will house the heating plant and laundry, since there will be no basement.

Engineers said the house may be laid out for four, five or six rooms, with additions being attached as desired. Exteriors will be available in 20 to 25 designs.

The Carnegie-Illinois homes will be small, but other details were not disclosed.

Italian Army Ordered To Adopt Goose Step

ROME, Feb. 14 (AP)—Gen. Alberto Pariani, Undersecretary of War, directed the Army Saturday to adopt the "Roman step," or goose step, which has been taken up by the blackshirts.

His circular containing the order cited Premier Benito Mussolini's belief that the difficult stride served to cultivate the proper attitude of mind among soldiers.

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The Home Forum

Emergency at Garrity's

GARRITY conducted himself, that morning, as usual: he arose at five, hoed his potatoes, fed the chickens, split the kindling. At six he built a fire in the kitchen range, set the teakettle on to heat and wakened the family. These were routine chores which almost did themselves, which was well; for Garrity, that morning, had a heavy heart.

At the breakfast table, he was silent. Mrs. Garrity was silent, too; she knew of the trouble between him and Rick.

Paul alone, of the four, talked; he gobbled his food, eight-year fashion, and chattered between bites. "Good day for the race," he said. "Rick will show 'em something. Dad, you ought to see the coaster Lafayette Barney's got. A store-bought one from the mail order, with headlights and ball-bearing wheels. Rick tell you?"

It was the worst subject he could have chosen. Rick's head went down almost to his plate.

"Quiet, Paul," his mother said, hastily.

Garrity looked at the bowed black head and saw the boyish shoulders shake. He got up from the table. "Good-by," he said, and kissed his wife; kissed Paul fiercely. Beside Rick's chair he hesitated for a moment, but in the end only put a hand on the boy's shoulder. Rick did not move.

Garrity picked up his hat and went to work.

* * *

THE PLAIN TRUTH was that Rick, for the first time in his twelve years, had willfully disobeyed Garrity's instructions; worse, he had broken a trust. Garrity had told the lad the combination of the lock to his tool chest, a great black box that held his means of livelihood; and almost immediately Rick had violated the confidence placed in him.

Pandora curiosity was not to blame; Garrity had guarded against that by showing his son everything the chest contained. Scratch awls, chisels, wrenches; battalions of twist drills; bits, files, gauges, micrometers. There were tools that the boy had never heard of, tools of which he could not pronounce the name. Together Garrity and his son had sat on the floor, wiping the tools with a chamois, replacing them one by one like jewels.

"Now remember," said Garrity. "When may you open it?"

"'In emergency,'" recited Rick.

"Right." Garrity stood up. "Those tools are all I own, and I own 'em because I have never told anyone the combination. But something might happen around the house—a burst pipe, perhaps—and you'd have to help your mother."

"Yes," said Rick, eyes shining.

That was two weeks ago. Yesterday, returning home, Garrity had found Rick in the side yard, tinkering around his coaster wagon with a monkey wrench, a cold chisel and a machinist's hammer from the forbidden chest.

"What's this?" Garrity demanded. "Why are you using these tools?"

Rick took one look at his father's face and was panic-stricken. He pointed at the wheels. "The bearings are loose—"

"What of it?"

"I thought if I could cut some nails and drive in—"

Rick faltered, stopped, watching his father's face for sign of understanding. There was no sign; Garrity understood nothing but that his son, whom he had trusted, was not trustworthy.

"Rick," he said wearily, "this is too bad. I had expected better things from you. Put the tools away. Tomorrow I'll have a locksmith change the combination."

* * *

GARRITY GOT ON his bicycle and rode out to the line job. The foreman had everything under control; pliers were flying and Garrity, even in his atrocious mood, could find nothing wrong. He said to a ground man: "I need a workout. Give me your digger."

It was the sort of tool farmers use in setting fence posts: a big tongs with heavy wooden handles and sharp blades that cut and grip the dirt. Spread the handles one way, and the blades pinch together; spread them the other, and the blades open to discharge their burden.

Garrity struck a rapid pace, seeking release from his problem in fatigue.

Two little boys watched from the curb ten feet away.

"When it goes out," remarked one, "the dirt stays in."

The other looked sharply at Garrity's digger. "No," he said. "When it goes out, the dirt falls out."

"No!" insisted number one. "Watch, now—When he pulls it up, he spreads it out and the dirt stays in."

"But it doesn't either! How can you say that? When he pulls it up, he doesn't spread it out; he pinches it together. See? And the dirt doesn't fall out until he opens it."

Garrity straightened up and looked at the boys. "You're both right," he ruled. "But you're looking at opposite ends of the digger. When the handles are open, the blades are shut; and, when the handles are shut, the blades are open. What's needed here is a definition of terms— Say!"

He handed the digger back to the ground man, gave each of the boys a nickel, and hurried to his bicycle. Rapidly he pedaled for town. He had just heard a sermon; it gave him hope.

* * *

RICK WAS IN the yard, putting new guide ropes on his coaster, as Garrity flipped off his bike.

"Hy'a, son." He looked down. "What are you making?"

Rick brightened. Children, like dogs, can sense a mood. "Getting ready for the race."

"Race?"

"Sure. I told you. All the kids have these coasters—"

That, Garrity knew, was true; the sidewalks were overrun with them. Planks with baby-buggy wheels were in majority, with variations according to junkman's luck.

"—and this afternoon we're having a race down Hallam's Hill."

"Good place," remarked Garrity, sitting down on the grass. "Been planning it long?"

"Ever since school was out."

"Think you have a good chance?"

"Yeah. That is, I did. Now I reckon I'll take second."

"Why not first?" Garrity was trying to discover Rick's end of the post-hole digger.

"Well, I told you yesterday, but I guess you didn't understand. Lafayette Barney's come out with a store-bought coaster, with ball-bearing wheels."

"Ah," said Garrity to himself. He remembered, now, hearing remarks about the race, and seeing Rick lovingly greasing wheels and adjusting the steering gear of his coaster.

"When Lafayette," he said, "came down the street on his ball-bearing wheels, you figured that, if there ever was to be an emergency, that was it."

"Yes," said Rick. "So I tried to cut some nails to make roller bearings for my wheels, but I couldn't get them in. I thought it would be all right to use the tools."

"It was all right," declared Garrity with conviction. "That was a genuine, ball-bearing emergency. With headlights."

Rick whirled. "Then you won't have the combination changed?"

"Of course not."

"Whoops!" shouted Rick.

Then the mechanic in Garrity subjugated the parent. "About this race—it wouldn't spoil your fun to have a little help with your coaster? No? Fine." He jumped up and looked at his watch. "Quarter to one. Rick, get your wheels off quick as you can. Bring the body down to my work bench."

Garrity dived for the stock of bicycle wheels in his basement repair shop.

* * *

THE RACE was to be at four; at three-thirty, Rick left home on a coaster swift and silent, with pneumatic tires and ball-bearing wheels. Garrity watched him go, then went inside for his belated lunch.

Mrs. Garrity smiled as she set food before him. "You and Rick seem to have worked out your difference," she ventured. "Tell me about it."

Garrity buttered a slice of bread and split it precisely down the middle.

"Well," he said, "we were just looking at opposite ends of the post-hole digger."

JOHN F. HAYES

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIEW OF LIER IN THE RAIN: *A Painting by Isidor Opsomer, in the Musée de Peinture Moderne, Brussels*

Like All Hungarian Villages

I ARRIVED at the village at the early hour of half-past eight. Early for me, as Mezökövesd, like all Hungarian villages, rises at four or five in the summer. . . .

The village itself is about three-quarters of a mile from the station and there was a derelict car and two or three horse-traps around the station building. I walked all the way. It was very hot, and Mezökövesd, like all Hungarian villages, is very dusty, but I did not mind. I had not been to a Hungarian village for a good many years, and walking is the only way to see them properly. The huge village common through which I made my way was bordered by acacias—the familiar tree of the Hungarian Plain. There were hundreds of geese, apparently without anybody watching them, and as I approached, they made a frightened rush and a loud noise to announce my arrival. Yet there seemed to be no one about to notice my presence, and there was apparently no life in the houses sleeping in the shadow of enormous square haystacks in their yards. There were not even dogs about. I would have liked to see the *puli* or the *komondor*, the two famous breeds of the Hungarian village, of which I had heard so much. Perhaps it was just as well. Hungarian dogs generally are dear only to their proprietors and regard the stranger with contempt. The small windows of the houses were all carefully shut and curtained. Ventilation, it has always seemed to me, is a monopoly of the rich.

The houses in this village are surprisingly small and primitive, no different from the houses in any other Hungarian village. They all have long, narrow verandas supported by wooden columns, which offer shelter against the sun and the rain, and most of them are whitewashed under a thatched roof.—In "Hungarian Background," by ADAM DE HEGEDUS. (London: Hamish Hamilton.)

THE little town of Lier, not far from Antwerp, has so often been painted and described that even those who have never been there feel a certain familiarity with it. This charming little old-world place, which owes its fame less to its monuments than to the great men who were born within its bounds, exemplifies the Flemish exuberance so characteristic of the south. It has picturesque old streets with beautiful houses, and a fine church with an imposing tower that dominates the whole town.

In spite of its antiquity (it became a town in the thirteenth century), it has had an uneventful history. Lier possesses many kinds of architecture. The *béguinage*, with its pretty little houses, has inspired many an artist; but most of all it has inspired the writer Felix Timmermans, who lives there. Nearly all the scenes in his works are laid at Lier.

The artist, Isidor Opsomer, also has often painted his native town. He was born at Lier in 1878 and lived there during his early life. During the Great War, he left his country with a number of other artists and settled in the Netherlands, where he made a name for himself. He is now president of the Art Institute at Antwerp.

While Opsomer is no pioneer in art, in his late-impressionistic style he is individual. In recent years, he has done many portraits in which his gift of quick observation finds expression. Landscapes and town-views have little appeal for him now. Yet even in this genre, and in still-life, he has given us excellent work.

One of his paintings, inspired by his native town, is in the Musée de Peinture Moderne at Brussels. It is a somewhat somber scene. Dark rain clouds hover above the houses, and the streets are glistening with rain. The mighty tower of St. Gomar's church rises above the town. The white hood of a small covered cart, such as are still to be seen in Flanders, enlivens this somewhat dark corner of the picture. On the other side, the white houses with their dark red roofs give color to the scene.

The work is well designed and, by subduing the color, Opsomer has succeeded in suggesting the rainy atmosphere that hangs over the scene. Lier may well be proud of this painter who, by his work, has helped to proclaim the town's charm to the world.

Lot Number Twenty-Two

THE sale was over at The Limes. The furniture and "effects" had passed into other hands, and with them the old red plush-covered sofa.

"It's moine," said Mrs. O'Leary proudly, laying a possessive hand on its sloping head. "And fancy," her voice sank to a whisper, "it went for foive shillin's, Miss."

* * *

LOOKING DOWN AT this relic of the past, bereft both of strength and grandeur, the news was not difficult to believe; since I had once found it impossible even to give away a thoroughly sound, but no longer fashionable piece of furniture.

"It seems only roight," continued Mrs. O'Leary, "that it should be moine in the end, considerin' how I used to brush it when I charred for Miss Bessie, bless her heart. An' when I heard she was after sellin' her things an' goin' off to foreign parts, I ses to myself: 'Mrs. O'Leary,' I ses, 'who's goin' to brush the red plush sofa if you don't spend a small fortune an' buy it in the sale?' An' here it is Miss, 'Lot 22,' knocked down to me for foive shillin's."

Mrs. O'Leary paused for breath and sank cautiously on to the edge of the seat.

"I'm sittin' here," she announced, "until O'Leary comes for it with the barrer. Foiney a red plush sofa, Miss, in my back parlour! Won't it look foine?"

A week later I went into the little green-grocery shop where Mrs. O'Leary, with the help of her somewhat overshadowed husband, eked out a meagre living. She was peeping from the doorway of the back parlour, pride written all over her face.

"Come in, me dear," she beckoned. "Come in an' see how noice it looks in here." Under the window stood the old red plush sofa. A colored print of Queen Victoria hung on the wall above it and an ancient aspidistra spread its dilapidated leaves across the foot.

"A perfect setting," I murmured, glancing round the room. But Mrs. O'Leary had mistaken my meaning.

* * *

"IT IS, TO be sure," she said, prodding the sofa with her plump hands. "Sure it is, since O'Leary's tied up the springs an' put on a caster what was off. Try it yourself, Miss. An' look here." Mrs. O'Leary moved over to the mantelpiece, poked two fat fingers into a broken green vase and drew out a glittering trinket. "Look here, me dear, what O'Leary found inside, when he was after mendin' the springs. Me very own earring, to be sure, the one I lost when I was brushin' that darlin' thing more than a year ago."

F. K. H.

Sickness Not a Reality

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TO CHILDREN, mistakes in the solving of problems in arithmetic may often seem to be insurmountable obstacles, as heavy boulders at the entrance to a cave, too formidable to be removed. As they advance in their study, they begin to see that these mistakes have no independent existence. In fact, they learn to correct them through right understanding and application of the rules of arithmetic.

This process of enlightenment in the thought of the student of arithmetic may be compared with that which is taking place in the consciousness of the student of Christian Science, be his problem one of sickness, supply, or human relationship.

To one unacquainted with the teachings of Christian Science—the Science of Christianity—discovered and established by Mary Baker Eddy, sickness may appear as a stubborn reality, capable of unsuspectedly attacking him. And he is unable to defend himself against it successfully through the use of material remedies.

When the individual takes up the study of Christian Science, however, a definite change comes over his thinking; hence his experience of healing. He begins to see that sickness, far from being the tenacious entity it seems to be to the unenlightened consciousness, does not really exist, even as the child's errors in arithmetic have no being. The result of this recognition is that he loses his fear of sickness and its evidence, because he now has an effective remedy with which to overcome it. This remedy is to spiritualize his thinking, to let in true thoughts and keep out of his consciousness sickly thoughts, or others that are conducive to discord. He now strives to be ever mindful of the admonition which Mrs. Eddy gives her followers on page 492 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," where she writes, "For right reasoning there should be but one fact before the thought, namely, spiritual existence," and goes on to say, "In reality there is no other existence, since Life cannot be united to its unlikeness, mortality."

The practice of shutting out unholy thoughts and letting in true ones brings rich reward. The individual engaging in it is approaching the point of understanding where he will regard sickness and every other discord, not as stubborn facts before which he is helpless, but as false arguments or suggestions of mortal sense. Seeing them for what they are, namely, illusions, he gains power over them, is able to eliminate them with the truth that since they are not of God, they have no reality, and are powerless, mindless. Whatever the suggestion or false claim, it must yield to the scientific application of the truth. Mrs. Eddy has written (*ibid.*, p. 418), "Tumors, ulcers, tubercles, inflammation, pain, deformed joints, are waking dream-shadows, dark images of mortal thought, which flee before the light of Truth."

This process of eliminating sickness and discord is purely mental. It is the method used by our Way-shower, Christ Jesus; by the disciples of Jesus; by Paul, the Apostle to the Gentiles, and by other early Christians. Had they looked upon disease as having power over the individual, as having reality or entity; had they considered sickness to be anything but an aggressive suggestion of mortal mind, they would have held the same belief as those who thought themselves afflicted with disease, and they would have been as helpless to heal as were those victims. By taking the opposite standpoint and refusing to concede reality to sin, sickness, and death, these were uncovered by those healers as "waking dream-shadows, dark images of mortal thought," and yielded to their inspired and corrective thinking.

Jesus dealt with the situations with which he was confronted, from the standpoint of spiritual perfection. He looked upon sin, sickness, and death, not as actualities difficult to cope with, but as erroneous manifestations, the result of ignorance of the allness of God. The allness of God implies the unreality of evil. He knew that there is but one cause, and that an effect must be like its cause, the idea like its divine Principle, the son like the Father; hence his emphasis upon the fatherhood of God. When his disciples asked him to teach them how to pray, he began his supplication thus (Matthew 6:9): "Our Father which art in heaven." And on another occasion he said (John 5:26), "As the Father hath life in himself; so hath he given to the Son to have life in himself."

The situation is no different if the problem is one of supply. Indigence, penury, and straitened circumstances are not stubborn actualities which have the power to thwart the legitimate aspirations of mankind. Their seeming reality is due to ignorance of the Father's loving-kindness and munificence, and they can be dissolved through a right appreciation of the allness of God and the perfection of man created in His image and likeness.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Hungarian]

A Betegség Nem Valóság

Az ez oldalon angol nyelven megjelenő Krisztusi Tudományi (Christian Science) cikk fordítása

A GYERMEKEK előtt a számtani feladatok megoldásában tett hibák gyakran felülmúlhatatlan akadályoknak látszanak, mint egy barlang bejáratát eltorlasztó nehéz sziklák, melyeket nem tudnak elmozditani. Amint azonban tanulmányaikban tovább haladnak, kezdik megérteni, hogy ezeknek a tévedéseknek nincsen független létezésük. Továbbá, a számtan szabályainak megértésével és helyes alkalmazásával megtanúlják hogyan kell ezeket a tévedéseket kijavítani.

A számtan tanulójának gondolkozásában történő felvilágosulás ezen folyamata a Krisztusi Tudomány (Christian Science) tanulójának öntudatában létrejövő felvilágosulással hasonlítható össze, valjon betegség, ellátás, vagy az embertársaival való viszonyai képezik is a problémáját.

Aki nem ismeri a Krisztusi Tudománynak—a Keresztyénség Tudományának—tanitásait, melyeket Mary Baker Eddy fedezett fel és alapitott, az a betegséget többnyire makacs valóságnak véli, mely őt gyanútlanúl meg tudja támadni, s mely ellen anyagi gyógyszerek használatával nem tud sikeresen védekezni.

Mikor azonban az ilyen ember a Krisztusi Tudományt kezdi tanulmányozni, gondolkozása határozott változáson megy át; és ez magyarázza meg a gyógyulását. Meg kezdi érteni, hogy a betegség, ahelyett hogy a létezésnek egy olyan csökönyös formája lenne, mint amilyennek a fel nem világosúlt öntudat gondolja, tényleg nem létezik; mint ahogy a gyermek számtani tévedéseinek sincs tényleges létezése. Ennek a felismerésnek az az eredménye, hogy elveszíti a betegségtől és annak jeleitől való félelmét, mert van most már neki egy hathatós gyógymódja, melyel azon fölül tud múlni. Ez a gyógymód gondolkozásának átszellemitéséből, az igaz gondolatok beengedéséből és a beteges és minden olyan gondolatnak, mely inharmóniát hoz magával, az öntudatából való kizárásából áll. Ezután mindég azon lesz, hogy megszivlelje Mrs. Eddy intelmét, melyet a Krisztusi Tudomány tarkönyvének, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Tudomány és Egészség a Szentirás Kulcsával) 492-ik oldalán adott meg követőinek, ahol ezt irja: „A helyes érveléshez csak egyetlen tény legyen a gondolatainkban, a szellemi létezés ténye," és igy folytatja: „A valóságban nincs más fajta létezés, mert az Életet nem lehet ellenkezőjével, a halandósággal egyesiteni."

Az elvetemedett gondolatok kizárásának és az igaz gondolatok beengedésének gyakorlása gazdag jutalmat hoz. Aki ezt gyakorolja, az értelem azon pontja felé halad, ahol a betegséget és minden egyéb inharmóniát nem makacs valóságoknak fogja tekinteni, melyek előtt ő védtelenül áll, hanem a halandó elme hamis érveléseinek vagy szuggesztióinak. Ezen állapotokat helyesen, azaz mint illúziókat látva, le tudja győzni; és ki is tudja küszöbölni őket azon igazsággal, hogy mert nem Istentől jönnek, nem valódi állapotok és se hatalmuk, se elméjük nincsen. Bármi is legyen a szuggesztió vagy a hamis igény, az igazság tudományszerű alkalmazása előtt el kell tünnie. Mrs. Eddy ezt irta (Science and Health, 418-ik oldal): „Daganatok, fekélyek, tüdővész, gyúladás, fájdalom, eltorzúlt izületek, az éber álom árnyékai, a halandó gondolat sötét képei, melyek menekülnek az Igazság világossága elől."

A betegség és inharmónia kiküszöbölésének ezen folyamata tisztán elmei folyamat. Ez az a módszer, melyet Útmutatónk, Jézus Krisztus használt; melyet Jézus tanítványai, Pál, a pogányok apostola, és más ős-keresztyének használtak. Ha a betegséget az egyén fölötti hatalomnak, egy valóságnak, a létezés egy tényleges formájának tekintették volna; ha a betegséget bármi másnak gondolták volna, mint a halandó elme támadó szuggesztiójának, akkor ők is abban a hiedelemben éltek volna mint azok akik azt hitték, hogy betegségben szenvedtek, és ép olyan képtelenek lettek volna a gyógyításra mint a szenvedők. Az által, hogy az ellenkező álláspontot tették magukévá és a bűnnek, betegségnek és a halálnak soha nem engedték meg a valóságát, az ősi gyógyítók ezen állapotokat mint „az éber álom árnyékait, a halandó gondolat sötét képeit" leplezték le, melyek aztán engedtek ihletett és javító hatású gondolkozásuknak.

Jézus a vele szemben álló helyzetekkel a szellemi tökéletesség szempontjából bánt el. A bűnre, betegségre és a halálra nem mint nehezen elbánható valóságokra, hanem mint tévelygések kifejezéseire nézett, melyek az Isten mindenségét illető tudatlanságnak az eredményei. Isten mindensége a gonosz valótlanságát foglalja magába. Jézus tudta, hogy csak egy ok létezik, hogy egy okozatnak olyannak kell lenni mint az okának, az eszmének mint az istení. Alapelvének, a fiúnak mint az Atyának; ezért hangsúlyozta az Isten atyaságát. Mikor tanítványai arra kérték, hogy imádkozni tanítsa meg őket, fohászkodását igy kezdte meg (Máté 6:9): „Mi Atyánk, ki vagy a mennyekben." Egy más alkalommal ezt mondta (János 5:26): „Mert a miként az Atyának élete van önmagában, akként adta a Fiúnak is, hogy élete legyen önmagában."

A helyzet ugyanilyen, mikor az ellátás problémájával állunk szemben. Szűkölködés, fösvénység, rossz viszonyok nem makacs valóságok, melyeknek hatalmukban van az emberiség törvényes vágyait meghiúsítani. Látszólagos valóságukat az Atya szeretetteljes jóságát és bőkezűségét illető tudatlanság okozza, és azt szét lehet oszlatni az Isten mindenségének és az Ő képére és hasonlatosságára teremtett ember tökéletességének helyes értékelésével.

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Lee Circle: New Orleans

A white column rises in light
Above the darkness of the city.
The big lights give a breath-taking
Lightness to the stone.
Above them bronze Lee rests dark and quiet.
The lights touch only high spots—
A hand, a cheek, a shoulder.
Red and green lights whirl the city traffic
About the base of the column.
If anyone speaks of the Circle
He mentions the column, white,
Forgetting the statue, bronze and black above.

LORAH V. S. EICH

Bare Trees

Bare trees are like old lace,
Etched, ebon black,
In moon-flung shadows
On the soft, new-fallen snow.

MARGOT OSBORN

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1938

Court Changes For Bay State Urged by Bar

Boston Lawyers Would Replace Municipal by County Bodies

9 for High Court

Sweeping Proposals Follow Study by Special Group Named in 1934

Sweeping changes in the court structure of the State, including the proposal that county courts replace the present district and municipal courts, are recommended today in the report of the special committee of the Boston Bar Association, appointed to make this study in 1934.

In addition to the substitution of county courts, the committee's major proposals may be summarized as follows:

1. Superior, Land and Probate Courts would be consolidated in a Court of General Sessions, under its own chief justice.
2. The Supreme Judicial Court membership would be increased from seven to nine. Sittings of single justices would be eliminated, and three justices would sit as the court, except in cases of extreme importance or in case of disagreement. The court's work would be rearranged.
3. Repeal by the Legislature of measures restricting courts from making rules governing their own procedure.
4. Closer co-ordination of courts, with unified administration under the Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court.
5. The organization of all practicing lawyers in one statewide, self-governing corporation.
6. Change in present laws relative to the selection of sheriffs, clerks and other ministerial officers.
7. Revision of the relations between courts and legislative and administrative bodies.

Overlapping Found

Looking into the structure of the judicial system, the committee found that one fundamental trouble with present arrangements is that courts overlap, and that the various courts are trying to do too many things.

"There is a real difference," they said, "between the functions of the magistrate dealing with civil and criminal matters, as they come to him, so to speak, off the street, and those of a judge presiding at a formal trial.'

"The existing distinctions between the district courts and the superior courts reflect a disregard of this line of division."

More Speed Desired

With the observation that "there is a widespread demand among business men for the opportunity to have some of their disputes decided with less meticulousness but greater speed," the committee stated as its primary conclusions that the judicial system of Massachusetts should be organized broadly as follows:

Sessions held in general at the times and places now appointed for the holding of the district courts and dealing, subject to a right of removal, with all criminal cases not capital, also with such civil matters (regardless of the amount involved) as the parties may submit under a simplified procedure.

Sessions for the disposition of cases requiring formal trial, including all cases of this kind now tried in the Superior Court, in the district courts, in the Land Court and in the probate courts.

A footnote to these conclusions points out that the committee does not suggest that the present court structure have imposed on it, with no alternative, a new kind of procedure. Instead, a new structure is suggested, the extent of which the committee believes eventually will be determined by the demand for the type of work which it does.

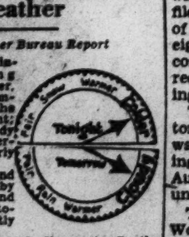
Sessions for the hearing of appeals from the trial session of either class, with no double appeal in any ordinary case.

The committee is opposed to a state-wide circuit system on the

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Decreasing cloudiness and colder, with the lowest temperature in the middle 20's tonight; Tuesday partly cloudy and colder; moderate to fresh northerly winds.

Maine: Cloudy and colder preceded by snow in the east and north portions tonight; Tuesday partly cloudy and colder.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Partly cloudy; colder tonight and Tuesday; probably light snow in the northern portion.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Partly cloudy; colder tonight and Tuesday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh west, shifting to northwest winds over the south portion and fresh north winds shifting northwest over the north portion; weather partly overcast tonight and Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Period February 14, to February 19, 1938, Inclusive

For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Snow in north portion, and rain or snow in south portion at the beginning and about the middle of the week, and rain at the end of the week. Colder over central and north portions Monday night; warmer about Wednesday, colder Thursday, and much warmer latter part of the week.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	28	37	Minneapolis	-2	8
Bermuda	68	68	New Orleans	62	62
Chicago	32	38	New York	44	48
Denver	26	36	Norfolk	54	54
Helena	-8	-10	Philadelphia	46	46
Jacksonville	58	68	St. Louis	32	32
Los Angeles	48	48	San Francisco	48	48
Miami	70	70	Washington	50	50

A—1:30 a. m., E. S. T., Feb. 14
B—Minimum, Feb. 13

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 11:36 p. m.; height 10.2 feet.
Tuesday, 11:51 a. m.; height 11.1 feet.

Light all vehicles by 5:46 p. m.

Whitcomb Begins Work Of Reform at City Hall

In Boston Today

Modern Business Methods Planned

Richard Whitcomb who resigned from an important position in the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company to direct the installation of modern business practices in many departments of the City Government at the urgent request of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, arrived at City Hall today and commenced work.

An office has been provided for Mr. Whitcomb and his staff of business technicians on the third floor of City Hall, Room 44. This staff will include unusually competent city officials and experts in various business office practices. However, Mr. Whitcomb himself expects to spend most of his time personally supervising the reorganization work in the various departments.

"You won't find me in my office very much," he told reporters.

The new efficiency director anticipates a lot of hard work on his new position. "This job isn't simply to make a survey, write a book, and then forget all about it," he said. "We plan to make some real changes here at City Hall."

As soon as he arrived this morning, Mr. Whitcomb went directly to the water income division on the sixth floor of City Hall Annex where he talked informally with James A. McMurry, division engineer. It is in this department that Mr. Whitcomb will commence to reorganize business methods and to establish the latest and most efficient office practices. It is expected that an entirely new system of billing will be installed, a new method adopted by which water bills can be fully corrected each year and certain changes in the department's bookkeeping and filing systems authorized.

When the office of the water income division has been brought up to date Mr. Whitcomb and his staff will go into the assessing department and improve business practices in that office. From there they are expected to go to the collecting department. Mayor Tobin believes that Mr. Whitcomb will have to continue his work for at least a year, and at present it is not known how many departments can be reorganized in that time.

Tobin Cancels All Engagements

Appointments of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin were canceled at City Hall today, as were his plan for a trip to Washington tomorrow, because of the passing of his father, James Tobin.

The Mayor's father came to Boston from County Tipperary in 1883, at the age of eight. He was a carpenter, and for 12 years was employed in that work by the city elections department.

Newspaper Signs Pact With Guild

A contract providing for wage increases, a five-day week and other improvements in working conditions was ready for signature today by the Boston Herald-Traveler Corporation and the American Newspaper Guild, according to announcement by Fred Myers, international representative of the Guild.

The agreement affects 204 work-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

Tobin Would Cut Ferry Service

In a new economy move expected to save the city more than $100,000 a year, Mayor Tobin today asked City Council to sell two of the city's four ferryboats and reduce the Boston-East Boston service by half.

In addition, the city will obtain at least $100,000 for the two vessels, for that sum has been fixed as the minimum for which they will be placed under the auctioneer's hammer after proper advertising.

Ever since the ferry service was begun by the city 80 years ago, the line has been operated at a deficit. It was paid cheerfully, however, to accommodate folks who lived in East Boston.

With construction of a trolley tube and motor vehicle tube under the harbor in recent years, however, ferry traffic has declined and is a necessity only for a few horse-drawn wagons which are forbidden to use the tunnel, according to city officials.

Deficits that in many years amounted to from $750,000 to $1,200,000 now run only around $270,000 a year, but Mayor Tobin believes even this can be cut in half by selling the Lieutenant Flaherty and the Daniel A. McCormack at auction.

With traffic slim and the nominal fares yielding only $30,000 in revenue, operating expenses are $300,000 a year, the Mayor stated, adding that such an expenditure is not justified on a basis of present use. He suggested an upset price of $60,000 for the McCormack, launched in 1926, and of $40,000 for the Flaherty, an older craft.

Sentences Given In Polymet Case

Five men found guilty two years ago of fraudulent use of the mails in connection with the sales of stock in the Polymet Manufacturing Company were re-sentenced today in Federal District Court. Sentence was stayed originally pending appeals, the last of which was denied by the Supreme Court last October.

William L. Jarvis of Boston and Newton and Samuel L. Gaines of Boston and New York were given a suspended sentence of five years and placed on probation on the mail charge and sentenced to serve two years in a Federal penitentiary on a charge of conspiracy to violate the Securities and Exchanges Act.

The others, Sydney Pollak of Boston, Arthur Waldo of Winthrop and Morris B. Shuman of Boston were given a year and a day in the penitentiary on the mail fraud charge.

The men were found guilty by a jury in February, 1936, of selling $640,000 worth of Polymet stock by high pressure methods through the brokerage offices of A. E. Gibbs in Springfield and Financial Profits in Boston.

Sentences on Jarvis, Gaines and Shuman were deferred until Feb. 28 in order that they might close their business affairs. Waldo and Pollak began their sentences today.

The sentences were pronounced by Federal Judge George C. Sweeney, who took over the case from Judge Elisha H. Brewster, who has been indisposed for some time. The sentences were recommended by Judge Brewster.

Federal Labor Board to Hear C. I. O. Charges in Maine Shops

Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Feb. 14—Echoes from the C. I. O. shoe industry organization drive which had its inception nearly a year ago in 12 factories of Lewiston and Auburn will be heard this month in Auburn, where on Feb. 21 the National Labor Relations Board has announced it will hold a hearing on complaints filed by the United Shoe Workers of America, C. I. O. affiliate, that eight manufacturers have failed to comply with orders of the board to recognize the union as the bargaining agency of their employees.

The Board's order that the factories recognize the C. I. O. union was based on the results of balloting in a labor board election last August, when the board certified the union as the bargaining agent.

The Lewiston and Auburn Shoe Workers Protective Association, with which a majority of the shops now hold contracts, already had contracts with the shops at the time the elections were held but the local union refused to participate in the Labor Board's election because workers hired after the C. I. O.'s general strike was declared were barred from balloting.

The Labor Board hearing will be the third in connection with the Lewiston and Auburn dispute. Four of the shops originally affected have since gone out of business. Factories now are operating at medium production after a generally slow season.

Other Maine labor news, this week, centered about the Cabot mill in Brunswick, one of the several where employees were given wage cuts which went into effect in most of New England's textile mills. Employees of the Cabot mill, only one in Maine to have a union organization established, continued to work but did so under protest after an attempt to forestall the reductions failed.

In other Maine mills no protests against the 12½ per cent salary cuts were registered.

Income Tax

From a meeting of the Legislature's recess committee on taxation, this week, came further indication that it may recommend Maine re-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

Valentine Cheer for All the Family

By a Staff Photographer

Perhaps a Corsage?

Upper Right and Lower—Heart Boxes of Candy

New England Vote Records Hostility To Farm Measure

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14—President Roosevelt is not making it any easier for Democrats in New England with his new farm bill. The unpopularity of the measure there was measured by the vote of New England Representatives.

New England opposition is due in part to the expectation that a new textile processing tax will be passed later to help finance the measure as described in The Christian Science Monitor of Feb. 11. Senator James P. Pope (D) of Idaho proposes to add this to the forthcoming tax bill. He will ask processing taxes on finished cotton and wheat products to raise about $200,000,000. The cotton processing tax will have a direct effect on New England textile mills.

New England never has been a warm supporter of the New Deal in any case. Although it followed President Roosevelt in the 1936 election landslide, with the exception of Maine and Vermont, there are still more Republican representatives from its six States than Democrats. All told, there are 29 New England Representatives, 16 being Republicans. All Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont representatives, numbering six, are Republicans. On the other hand Democrats have a clean sweep in Rhode Island and Connecticut, the total there being eight. The 15 Massachusetts representatives are divided 10 Republicans to five Democrats.

It is under these circumstances that opposition to the new farm bill arose. The House took two votes on the measure, the first, Dec. 10, when the bill passed 267 to 130; the second Feb. 9, when it adopted the conference report, 264 to 135. New England sentiment differed vastly from the rest of the country in the big grant to agriculture. There were 17 New England votes against it, and only eight for it on the first ballot. On Feb. 9, there were 22 against and only seven for.

Put fractionally, this showed the extraordinary cleavage of the country as a whole voting 2 to 1 for a measure, while New England voted 3 to 1 against. Rarely in recent times has there been so emphatic a dissent. Majority opposition also appeared in the Middle Atlantic State representation, but not in such a sharp proportion as New England.

Tide Shows Rise On Official Gauge

It was high tide today in Boston—but no one knew it.

The official rise of tide was given today as 11.1 feet, which although high is not a flood tide.

But an unofficial report at the tide gauge of Charles River Dam showed a mark of 12.69 feet. This figure is about a foot above normal. Tide officials gave no real explanation for the unusual report, except that ripples out at sea might be the cause for such an odd disturbance in the tide.

Greetings for Valentine's Day Reach Heights of Colorfulness

If there's one thing the greeting card manufacturers have done for the country, it is to make folks holiday-conscious.

There is hardly an anniversary in which stationers do not fill their windows with decorative cards for "Mother," "Father," "Husband," Wife," "Uncle," "Aunt" and "Sweetheart."

And Valentine's Day is no exception. No admirer, young or old, can convincingly say he forgot. Nor can he claim with feigned innocence, there is no one around to be remembered.

If the whole thing appears too much like a commercial exploitation of human sentiment and affection, the card makers at least have shown that little examples of thoughtfulness go over in a big way with every-day friends and relatives.

This is most striking in the case of Valentine's Day. Hardly could there be a clearer illustration of the extension of old customs into new channels than the sending of Valentines to intimate friends of the same sex, or to mothers and fathers, wives and husbands.

It puts gallantry and tenderness into friendship, a new evidence of gratitude and consideration into the relationship between children and parents, and a fresh touch of romance into marriage. A far cry from the saccharine wording of the lace-bordered cards of the Victorian days.

The cards shown on counters this year are no more sentimental for friends and relatives than those intended for that dark-eyed maiden with ringlets in her hair who lives down the street. Instead of gush and froth, there is a kind of wise-cracking sentimentality like that of Hollywood's romantic comedies of the "My Man Godfrey" sort.

There are cards for "Teacher" and for "My Secret Pal." The latter are for use of women's clubs, bridge groups and sewing circles that recently took up the "Secret Pal" movement.

By this plan, each participant writes her name, address and birthday on a slip of paper, the slips are folded and shuffled, then distributed to the members, with the result each has the name and address of a "secret pal" to remember on holidays and anniversaries through the ensuing year.

As each holiday comes round, each participant is remembered—but by which other member she does not know. At a fixed date in the future, there is a "grand revealing" at which the identity of each "secret pal" is disclosed.

For friendship Valentines of this sort, a delicately perfumed card of rose and silver had this to say:

It's pleasant to be friends with you
And Time can't take away
The many happy memories
That we two share today;
No matter what the years may bring,
I know it will be true
That I'll have extra happiness . . .
Because I'm friends with YOU!

Ships Delayed By Cloud Banks

Shipping in Boston harbor and Cape Cod Bay was delayed this morning by dense cloud banks which rolled in from the sea, alternately enveloping freight and passenger vessels and then blowing away.

The Acadia, overnight boat from New York, anchored during the night at the western end of the Cape Cod Canal, but this morning proceeded cautiously up the Bay

Other shipping was slowed down or forced to anchor, only five of 18 craft due here this morning arriving on time. The Berkshire from Norfolk and El Mundo from Houston anchored with the Acadia last night. The Japanese freighter Nankai Maru cast anchor off Gay Head.

Woman Presides Over State Senate

Senator Sybil H. Holmes, Brookline Republican, broke another record today when she presided over the Massachusetts Senate in the absence of Senator Samuel H. Wragg, president of that body.

This is the first time a woman has ever presided over the upper branch.

Senator Holmes was the first woman elected to the Massachusetts Senate.

Hot-Stove Politics Starts to Warm Up In Four N. E. States

Fights for Governor Are Seen in New Hampshire and Maine

Vermont Is Alive To Value of Aiken

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It hasn't been a particularly cold winter in New England, the winter sports fans have had their complaints, but even so it has been coolish and long enough to give the boys time and inspiration sufficient to keep warm the old Yankee tradition of talking politics.

Pretty soon somebody will be reporting the first robin, and it is a pretty good wager that from the twig on which Mr. Robin finds a perch he will have a good view of the candidate's first placards of the season. Especially will this be true in Maine and New Hampshire, the latter already being in the throes of a hard-fought Republican gubernatorial primary.

Although history does not record the exact time and place, it is a fair assumption that the first hot-stove league originated in New England, because stoves were not such all-important items in the South. And the old base burner still glows brightly in Yankee-land. In fact, it even goes better in upper New England than in lower, witness the fact that there is little talk of politics in Connecticut and Rhode Island at this moment while in New Hampshire one would think the primaries were tomorrow rather than next September.

Concord's a Pretty Town

Up in the Granite State, Attorney General Thomas P. Cheney has announced himself for the Republican nomination. He will be opposed by Gov. Francis P. Murphy, who after only 11 months in the State House is thus already put on the defensive.

And the formal announcements which came last week were preceded by several weeks of "stove league" rumors, so in New Hampshire the man who goes into office must almost issue his platform for the next campaign at the same time he delivers his inaugural address.

Not that this hasty array of opposition necessarily implies any criticism of the officeholder. It's just an outcome of the Yankee's extreme fondness for politics.

With the lines thus delineated, so far as the Republican side is concerned—and the Democrats will probably keep silent for some time yet to come—the next item of political interest in New Hampshire presently focuses on the Grand Old Party's determination to get back the United States Senate seat taken by Fred H. Brown, a faithful son of Jackson and Jefferson.

Brown May Not Run

The way the boys 'round the stove figure it, Fred will opine the New Deal has about run its course in New Hampshire, and he will not carry the banner next fall at all, but will go to the White House, frankly review how he has stayed in line, and suggest a reasonably paid federal post would be in order.

John L. Sulivan of Manchester is spoken of in Democratic circles as willing to run; also mentioned is former U. S. Representative William N. Rogers.

On the Republican side, now that Governor Murphy has removed himself from the senatorial lists, the baton may fall to Representative

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Massachusetts G. O. P. Is Hopeful of Governorship by Split

Hindered by Lack Of Any New Faces

Republican Party interest is reawakening throughout Massachusetts as a result of the fighting Lincoln Day address of Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan before the Middlesex Club and the possibility of local November election victories, Republican leaders reported today.

These leaders based their opinion on the widespread discussion of the Vandenberg address, particularly the Senator's reference to a possible coalition movement, which probably will be a major topic when Massachusetts members of the National Republican Policy Committee holds its organization meeting this week.

From all sections of the State have come favorable comments on the speech, members of the Republican State Committee reported.

These same officials said Republican interest in Massachusetts today is at a higher peak than at any time during the past few years, G. O. P. hopes being fanned by the evident split in the Democratic Party between Gov. Charles F. Hurley and the New Deal Democrats.

See State House Chance

The belief is growing in Republican circles that Governor Hurley can be beaten, although previous indications have been to the effect that the Governor would walk into a second term without a serious struggle.

The larger attendance at various G. O. P. meetings this year, the unexpected response to the membership drive of the Young Republicans of Massachusetts which started on Feb. 1 and will continue through April 30, and the reception accorded the Vandenberg address have strengthened Republican leaders' belief that the G. O. P. is headed for major 1938 victories.

There are others in the party, however, who think their only hope lies in the emergence of a new State political figure who could capture the imagination of the people. These doubters see no hope of victory in the present lineup of possible gubernatorial candidates.

No New Faces

Practically every Republican possible candidate for Governor has been in the political arena for several years.

John W. Haigis, defeated Republican nominee in 1936, has been reported as interested in another gubernatorial campaign.

Leverett Saltonstall, defeated G. O. P. nominee for Lieutenant Governor in 1936, is also considered a prospective candidate, although it is understood he is ready to run for any other state-wide office if the Republican command decide upon some other person as a more powerful candidate.

Representative George J. Bates (R) of Massachusetts, former Mayor of Salem, and Representative Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R) of Massachusetts, former eastern manager of the Alfred M. Landon presidential campaign, would be powerful candidates, but neither will make the run, according to present information.

There is the possibility that Sinclair Weeks, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, might run for Governor but it is believed he is building for a political fight later.

From various indications, many Republican leaders look to Henry Parkman, former State Senator and now Corporation Counsel for the City of Boston, and Owen J. Hoban, District Attorney of Worcester County, as the strongest possible candidates for Governor. But it is problematical whether either would run.

Parkman at Peak

Yet Mr. Parkman today is enjoying his greatest political strength, having aided in the election of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin by quashing the Innes Group in the Back Bay. Considerable Democratic support probably would be swung behind him if he did campaign for Governor.

At any rate, there is a strong feeling among Republican leaders that the campaign must get under way now with all possible speed, if the party is to score major victories in the fall.

The organization meeting of the Massachusetts policy forming group will be the start of the Party's election efforts. The members will discuss ways and means to determine the sentiment of Republican Party voters throughout the State. The Vandenberg coalition proposal will be one of the major issues on which the rank and file attitude be sought, as a means to guide the members when the national group, headed by Dr. Glenn Frank, meets in Chicago on Feb. 28.

Another method which the G. O. P. will employ to awaken interest is to hold various meetings throughout the coming months. The Republican Club of Massachusetts is planning a huge Patriots' Day dance in the Boston Garden as a means to arouse interest. Success of this event probably will result in numerous other such occasions.

Defeat of Sales Tax Plan Held Certain in Bay State

Up and Down Beacon Hill

The proposed 2 per cent sales tax to finance the $45,000,000 annual Massachusetts relief bill faces certain defeat on Beacon Hill, all political signs indicate.

Few, if any, will be the legislators who will support the proposal, which carries a distinctly unpopular political flavor this year as in other years. The fact that the special 1937 Commission on Taxation and Public Expenditures offered the tax measure as a means to cut real estate's share of the $400,000,000 annual cost of Massachusetts' Government from $210,000,000 to $165,000,000 does not make the measure any more popular.

As a matter of fact few of the seven Commission members are expected to push the proposal at hearings or before the House and Senate, being content to say:

"We were asked to make a study of the eax situation. We found real estate in serious condition through over-taxation. The sales tax appears as the only method of substantial relief. However, we are not going to jam our proposal down legislative throats."

Opposition Growing

Meanwhile, opposition to the measure is growing, with consumers groups, the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor and retail merchants waxing vociferous in their opposition.

Numerous small home owners, figuring from the table of estimated reductions which would be shown in the various city and town tax rates through distribution of the sales tax revenue, are discovering the sales tax would add to their tax burden rather than lessen it. In numerous cases the amount saved in real estate tax reductions would be exceeded by $5 to $10 in the amount of sales tax payments.

As a result, the general conclusion arrived at is that the sales tax measure actually aids only the large real estate owner whose property tax reductions will exceed, by far his annual sales tax costs.

Yet, members of the special Commission point out that under a forth-

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Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Programs—Page 10

Theaters

Plymouth—
"Yes, My Darling Daughter," comedy by Mark Reed, presented by Alfred deLaigre, Jr. Produced by the Theater Guild and American Theater Society. Featuring Lucile Watson, Violet Heming and Nicholas Joy. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Wilbur—
"Wine of Choice," comedy by S. N. Behrman. Featuring Leslie Banks, Claudia Morgan and Alexander Woollcott. Presented by the Theater Guild and the American Theater Society. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Shubert—
"There's Always a Breeze," comedy by Edward Caulfield. Presented by Joseph M. Hyman and Irving Cooper. Featuring Blanche Sweet, Cissie Loftus, William Lynn, and Leona Powers. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Movies

Fine Arts—
"The Life and Loves of Beethoven," starring Harry Baur. 1:30, 3:30, 5:35, 7:35, 9:40. Latest March of Time, "Inside Nazi Germany." 1:10, 3:10, 5:15, 7:15, 9:20.

Brookline Village—

Jeanette MacDonald and Allan Jones in "Firefly." 2:05, 5:40, 9:15. Also "Idol of the Crowd." 4:30, 7:50.

South Station Theater—
"Lincoln's Gettysburg Address," Ins, Sports, "India," Popeye. Latest newsreels and other shorts.

Keith Memorial—
"Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," multiplane technicolor. 9:10, 11:20 a. m., 2:34, 6, 8:10, 10:35. Stage: "Rhapsody in Rhythm" revue, Wynn Murray, George Campo, Vic Hyde and Rosemary Dering.

Scollay and Modern—
"Hollywood Hotel," Scollay: 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 6:10, 9:30. Modern: 11:10 a. m., 2:40, 6:10, 9:45. Also "Doctor Syn," Scollay: 10:00 a. m., 1:25, 4:55, 8:05. Modern: 9:45 a. m., 1:20, 4:50, 8:20.

Strand (Huntington Avenue)—
Greta Garbo and Charles Boyer in "Conquest." Also "My Dear Miss Aldrich," with Edna May Oliver.

Coolidge Corner—
Walter Winchell and Ben Bernie in "Love & Hisses," with Simone Simon. 2:40, 6:45, 9:50. Also "Trouble at Midnight." 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

Tremont Temple—
New England premiere of "Kathleen," with Tom Burke, Sally O'Neil, Jack Daly and Sara Allgood. 1:09, 3:35, 5:46, 7:54, 9:48.

State and Orpheum—
Grace Moore and Melvyn Douglas in "I'll Take Romance." Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8. Also Myrna Loy and Franchot Tone in "Man-Proof." Orpheum: 9:54 a. m. Both theaters: 1:05, 4:05, 7:30, 10:30.

Exeter—
"Portia on Trial," with Frieda Inescort and Walter Abel. 2:04, 4:55, 7:45. Also "Love and Hisses," featuring Simone Simon, Walter Winchell and Ben Bernie. 3:35, 6:30, 9:10.

Metropolitan—
Jane Withers in "Checkers." 11:10 a. m., 1:45, 4:20, 7:15, 10:10. Stage: "Here's Melody," revue featuring the Novelle Brothers and Sally, Betty Bruce. The Mayfields and Virginia.

Fenway and Paramount—
Wayne Morris in "The Kid Comes Back." Fenway: 12:50, 3:10, 5:30, 7:55, 10:20. Paramount: 10:10 a. m., 12:30, 2:45, 5:10, 7:30, 9:50. Also Hugh Herbert in "Shi the Octopus." Fenway: 2, 5:25, 8:45, 9:10. Paramount: 9:10, 11:20 a. m., 1:45, 4:05, 6:30, 8:50.

Tremont—
"That Certain Woman," with Bette Davis. Also "Varsity Show," featuring Dick Powell. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

Hub—
Claudette Colbert in "Imitation of Life." 2:30, 6, 9:30. Also "Ruggles of Red Gap," with Charles Laughton, Mary Boland and Charles Ruggles. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

Colonial—
"In Old Chicago," starring Tyrone Power, Alice Faye, Don Ameche, and others. Produced by Darryl F. Zanuck. Directed by Henry King. 8:40. Daily commencing tomorrow, 2:40 and 8:40.

Uptown—
"Wells Fargo," with Joel McCrea and Frances Dee. 2:30, 6:10, 9:50. Also "You're a Sweetheart," featuring Alice Faye. 12:50, 4:30, 8:10.

Boston—
"Charlie Chan at Monte Carlo," featuring Warner Oland. 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 5:55, 8:55. Also "Happy Landing," starring Sonja Henie and Don Ameche. 10 a. m., 1:05, 4:05, 7:05, 10:05.

Repertory and Medford Square—
"King Solomon's Mines," with Roland Young. Also "Something to Sing About," with James Cagney. Continuous from 12 noon to 11:30 p. m.

University—
"You're a Sweetheart," featuring Alice Faye. 3:15, 6:30, 9:30. Also Jackie Cooper in "Boy of the Streets." 1:45, 4:55, 8:09.

Music

Jordan Hall—
Recital by Isabel French, soprano. Celius Dougherty, accompanist. 8:30.

Other Events

Boston Public Library—
"Portraits and Personalities of Canadian Writers," by Rodney G. Dakin. Dartmouth Street. 8.

Esoterian Society—
A regular meeting of the society will be held in the Council Chamber, Old State House. 2:30.

Children's Museum—
Meeting of the Junior Stamp Club, 69 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain. 4.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance and lecture tour of the French Rooms by Miss Elliott. Huntington Avenue. 11.

Esoterian Society—
A regular meeting of the society will be held in the Council Chamber, Old State House. 2:30.

Children's Museum—
Meeting of the Junior Stamp Club, 69 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain. 4.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.
News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Laconia Mayor Unopposed

LACONIA, N. H., Feb. 14 (AP)—Mayor Edward J. Gallagher, publisher of the Laconia Evening Citizen, will be unopposed for a second term. He was nominated at a Republican city caucus Saturday night. Earlier in the week he was renominated by the Democrats.

Ormandy Takes His Leave of Boston

For the second and final program of the Philadelphia Orchestra in Symphony Hall, Saturday evening, the audience was somewhat larger than on Friday, though not so large as this fine body of players deserved.

The main item of Mr. Ormandy's program was the Seventh Symphony of Beethoven, which was preceded by another of Lucien Cailliet's transcriptions, a Passacaglio of Buxtehude, and followed after the intermission by Strauss's "Burlesque" for piano and orchestra, Debussy's "Afternoon of a Faun" and the Dance Suite from De Falla's "Three-Cornered Hat."

Jan Smeterlin was again the soloist, and he and the orchestra gave an excellent performance of a composition which evidently was designed chiefly for display. It is an early work, brilliantly written but of small musical content.

The symphony was performed with a splendid vigor and virtuosity, to which at times purity of tone was sacrificed. It left an impression, as the Brahms First had the day before, that Mr. Ormandy does not sufficiently appreciate the need for the long lyrical line in such works. The tempo of the Allegretto was a little slow, and the speed of the final movement was attained at the cost of clarity.

De Falla's showy dances were dazzlingly done, but the chief pleasure of the evening was derived from the performance of "The Afternoon of a Faun." Here lyricism is less essential, and Mr. Ormandy evoked and maintained the dreamy fantasy of this score, making no attempt to invest it with an emotional depth which does not belong to it. It was an interpretation of rare poetic beauty, in which the conductor was well served by the orchestra and particularly by Mr. Kincaid's flute and Mr. Tabuteau's oboe.

The audience applauded warmly throughout. L. A. S.

The State Symphony Orchestra

Continuing its series of concerts in Jordan Hall, the State Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Alexander Thiede, offered a program last night which featured a first performance in Boston of Ary Dulfer's "Chroma—An American Holiday." With Mildred Taylor Shaw as soloist the orchestra also offered the Chausson "Poème" for violin and orchestra, and closed the program with Tchaikovsky's Symphony No. 4.

Mr. Dulfer is known in this city as a violinist and teacher. He is less well known as a composer, and in some respects the choice of a work for last night's performance was a little unfortunate. The opening measures are arresting, inasmuch as the tympani take the lead alone, but thereafter the composition becomes sectional, as though the composer had written parts of it at various times and then assembled them. This may work well in certain industries, but it is not successful in composition. We may be doing Mr. Dulfer an injustice. If it was his intention to create the impression of a day at a country fair or a circus, he may be said to have partially succeeded, but even such a composition as this should have some little thread of melody upon which to string the various musical incidents. The orchestra gave what appeared to be a faithful performance of the work, and the composer was called upon to acknowledge the applause from his seat in the audience.

Mrs. Shaw revealed a fine sense of proportion in her performance, although she seems to lack a forcefulness which at times might serve her well. She was warmly received.

The performance of the symphony was not up to the orchestra's standard. The first violins were very ragged during the first movement, which was surprising, considering the work which we have heard from them in the past. The Scherzo was the most successful movement.

G. M. S.

Holmes in South America

Burton Holmes concluded his fortieth year as a traveltalker in Boston with his lecture Saturday afternoon in Symphony Hall. His subject was "Down to Rio, Through Mexico and Over the Andes." A large audience made evident its appreciation of the length and the quality of his service.

The trip, taken mostly by air, was full of interesting and thrilling items. High lights were the buried cities of the Mayas in Yucatan; the temples of Mitla and the Pyramids of the Toltecs in Mexico; the flight over the crater of Popocatepetl; the ruins of Chan Chan in Peru; the ancient Inca capital and the secret city, recently discovered, in which the vestal virgins of the sun god took refuge during the Spanish conquest; the airway over the Andes; the pictures of the speaker's expedition a quarter-century ago to the cataracts of the Iguassu in Uruguay, and finally the scenic glories of Rio de Janeiro.

All these things were of engrossing interest. Mr. Holmes is at his best in excursions to remote places. When he ventures into art criticism and social comment, as in his dismissal of Rivera's murals as "rotten" and his canonization of John D. Rockefeller, he is out of his field. But as a travel lecturer he has served us long and well, he has earned his success and we shall be glad to have him back again. L. A. S.

The Arts in Boston

Wide World Studio

Erich Leinsdorf

New Wagnerian Conductor of the Metropolitan Opera, Who Will Direct the Performance of "Lohengrin" at the Boston Opera House on April 2

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston—Hours, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Closed on Mondays. Recent accessions. Two hundredth anniversary exhibition of John Singleton Copley's paintings, miniatures and drawings. Through March 15.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, music at 2:45; Sundays, 1 to 4, music at 2; admission free. Closed on national holidays.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open 9 to 5 except Sundays and legal holidays. Display of Heraldry, Ecclesiastic, Academic, and Secular, by Pierre la Rose. Through Feb. 23. Drawings by Old Masters. Japanese Prints.

Vose Galleries—Exhibition of Boston Water Color Society. Through March 5.

Copley Society—Open daily from 10 to 4:30. Saturdays from 10 to 6. Exhibition of water colors by Andre Snow. Also portraits of Boston artists.

Public Library—Exhibition of Roerich material on South America.

Grace Horne Galleries—Paintings by Polly Thayer. Water colors by Charles Hopkinson. Also group exhibition by Chagall, Chirico, Derain, Laurencin, Picasso and Utrillo. Through Feb. 19. Also Game birds by Francis G. Shaw.

Children's Museum—Open daily except Mondays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 2 to 5. Admission free. Special exhibit of toys from Europe and the Orient. Also toys of long ago, and old Nativity set from Italy.

Helman's Print Shop—Exhibition of Chinese paintings, flowers and children and photographs of China by Louis Holman.

Society of Arts and Crafts—Exhibition of craftwork and applied design.

Boston City Club—Water colors by Frank Goodline. Through Feb. 18.

Rand Galleries—Exhibit of painting and prints.

Doll & Richards—Drawings by Margaret Fitzhugh Browne. And prints by Stanley Badmin and others. Portraits of Old Time Itinerant Artists, arranged by Miss Clara Endecott Sears. Through Feb. 26.

Boston Museum of Modern Art (270 Dartmouth St.)—Exhibition from the Whitney Museum of "Fifty Living American Painters." Through Feb. 26.

Junior League Gallery—Water colors and drawings by Dorothy Loeb. Sponsored by the Boston Society of Independent Artists. Through Feb. 19.

Goodspeed's—Exhibition of prints.

Newton Center Woman's Club—Water colors by Polly Nordell. Through Feb. 25. Open 2-4:30, except Sundays.

Children's Art Center—Water colors by Charles Woodbury.

Goodman-Walker — Etchings and animal bronzes by Renee Sintenis.

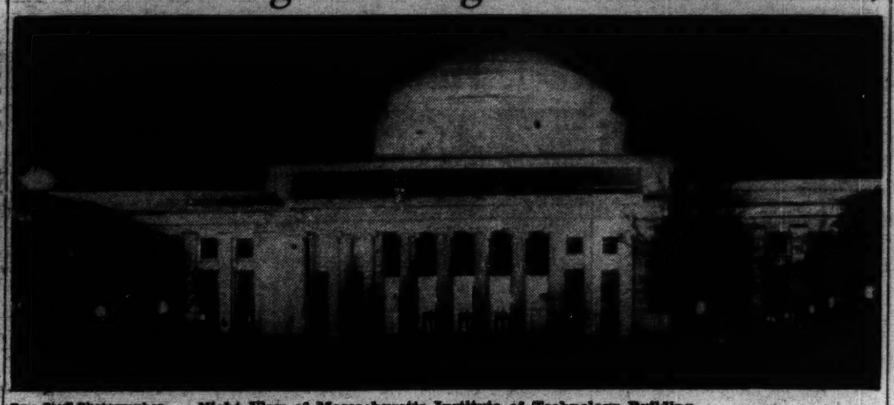
Federal Art Gallery—Exhibition by group of women painters. Feb. 15-March 5.

Fine Arts Theater—Exhibition of landscapes in oil and water color by Louise Mossgraber. Through February.

Boston Y. W. C. A.—Exhibition of ceramics by Maija Grotell. Through Feb. 19.

Art Exhibitions Are Listed in the Monitor on Mondays

Throwing More Light on Education



By a Staff Photographer Night View of Massachusetts Institute of Technology Building

Boathouse Demanded on Charles River

Legislative Hearings

Failure of the Metropolitan District Commission to erect and maintain a public boathouse on the Charles River Basin was criticized today by Joseph Lee, Jr., member of the Boston School Committee, before the Legislative Committee on Metropolitan Affairs.

The School Committeeman charged the Commission's refusal to build the boathouse violated the intent of the $1,000,000 fund given by Mrs. James J. Storrow of Boston to develop the basin. Mr. Lee said Mrs. Storrow wished to carry out her husband's "dream of a boating area on the Charles River."

Rail Case Up

The New Haven Railroad petitions for abandonment of 88 railroad stations on the Old Colony line came up for discussion before the Legislative Committee on Transportation when Representative Philip Barnet, New Bedford Republican, urged passage of the bill requiring the State Department of Public Utilities to consider railroad revenue from all sources before allowing any abandonments.

Mr. Barnet maitained that the roalroad's failure "to operate for the public good as called for in their franchise, leaves as the only alternative forfeiture and the taking over of the road by another group, with timetables established by the Legislature."

The New Bedford Representative charged at the hearing today that the railroad last year refused to show records and figures regarding the cost of maintaining service on the South Shore and Cape Cod. He added the road merely asserted the service was a losing proposition.

Representative E. Small Hayes, Truro Republican, supported the bill, charging the New Haven Railroad had published a schedule of curtailed service beginning March 27, 1938, although hearings have not been held on the abandonment petitions.

Arthur P. Russell, Vice-President of the New Haven, however, said the State Department of Public Utilities was advised properly by the railroad.

Mr. Russell, who said the Old Colony Line was operating at a $3,000,000 annual deficit, pointed out that the Barnet bill referred to abandonment of "any of its lines," which, he added, did not concern the Utilities Department. Abandonment of lines, he said, is strictly up to the Interstate Commerce Commission, while station abandonment came under the Utilities Department jurisdiction.

"The operation of the Old Colony Line," he said, "must be put in order, if it is to operate at all."

* * *

Inquiry Opposed

Bills calling for an investigation of the political expenditures and for a special legislative commission investigation of the financial relations of the New England Telephone Company with its holding companies were opposed by George R. Grant, representative of the Company, today.

Before the Legislative Committee on Power and Light, Mr. Grant denied the company had made any political contributions in any campaign and called the Senator Joseph A. Langone, Jr., bill on political expenditures "unnecessary legislation."

The Week in Maine

(Continued from Page 9)

inforce its tax system with some form of income tax. The State Grange tax committee, meeting with the Legislative group, said it would initiate an income tax proposal at the next Legislative session regardless of the recess committee's report, leaving it to the Legislature to enact the tax measure or refer it to the voters as it did the sales tax measure which met overwhelming defeat last Summer.

The recess committee is making a study of the income tax laws of other States, together with their effectiveness as revenue producers. State Representative A. T. Maxim advocated a flat rate of two or three per cent as preferable to a tax on a graduated scale.

* * *

Old Age Pension

The political significance of the old age pension program is no better attested than by the attention it is receiving from the two candidates for the Republican nomination for governor, spurred on by the occasional quips of other candidates. The pension program has been too slow in getting underway and has been unnecessarily retarded by red tape in certifying eligible applicants according to Roy L. Fernald, State Senator and candidate for the G. O. P. nomination for Governor.

Governor Barrows, who seeks renomination, vigorously defended the old-age pension program he initiated with the co-operation of the special Legislative session in a recent speech. Payment of pensions, stopped shortly after he took office because of lack of funds, has been resumed as rapidly as conscientiously possible, the Governor said. Lewis J. Brann, twice Governor, and candidate for a third nomination by the Democratic party, made no reply to the Governor's assertion his pension program enabled payments to start four times as quickly as Mr. Brann's.

Governor Barrows also appealed to town and city officials, enlisting their co-operation in seeing that old-age pension eligibles in their respective districts who most needed the aid had their cases called to attention in order that most deserving cases may get first attention.

Peace Conference Slated

Delegates from 11 colleges of the Connecticut Valley will meet in New Haven, Conn., tomorrow at a conference of the United Student Peace Committee of New England. The purpose of the conference is essentially an educational one. Simultaneously, three regional conferences for the three areas, Boston, Maine, and the Connecticut, are scheduled to be held to discuss preparations for the April peace demonstrations.

Norman Thomas will speak at the Connecticut Valley conference, to be held at Dwight Hall, Yale University.

Beacon Hill

(Continued from Page 9)

coming Commission recommendation real estate earnings would be taxed as income, thus cutting sharply savings accruing to large real estate operators. This measure, they said, counteracts sales tax opponents' charge that the sales tax is a "big real estate" measure entirely.

Commission Still at Work

The Commission is still busy grinding out reports of its year's study. Although six reports already have been filed on subjects ranging from the sales tax and relief to governmental housing projects, at least nine more will be filed within a short time. While many persons will not agree with the commission's recommendations, they will admit the Commission established a work record which warrants its continuation for at least another year.

The Commission's sales tax proposal will not be scheduled for a hearing by the House Committee on Ways and Means until after the budget hearings have been concluded. At this hearing the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations undoubtedly will be the leading proponent, with Norman MacDonald, Federation Executive Director and Commission member, acting as chief spokesman.

While the sales tax measure probably will not reach Gov. Charles F. Hurley, it is understood he would willingly sign the measure. His experience as a real estate operator has paved the way for his acceptance of the proposal. It has been reported that the Commission members acquainted him with the sales tax proposal before it was filed and that it was he who dubbed it "an emergency relief tax," which the Commission insists it should be called.

Although the Governor probably would sign the measure if it received legislative "O. K." his open support when the proposal goes before committee is not anticipated. On the other hand, some observers expect that Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston will openly urge passage of the sales tax as Boston's only means of financial salvation.

Edgar M. Mills

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, Feb. 15

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

U. S. Trade Pacts As Chamber Topic

Pros and cons of America's trade promotion policy will be given at the Boston Chamber of Commerce Building tomorrow at 6:30 p. m. The speakers will be H. Colt MacLean, of Washington, D. C., head of the Trade Agreement Unit of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, and William H. Cliff, of Boston, secretary of the Home Market Club.

This meeting will be of interest to those who attended a recent gathering at the State House at which reciprocal trade agreements were denounced as unfavorable to New England business and unemployment.

Franklin Johnston, New York publisher of the American Exporter, will speak on "What Export Means in a Recession," showing how export business can be increased.

Short Wave Programs

For Tuesday, Feb. 15

Tokyo—4:45 p. m.—Musical Selections. JZJ, 25.4m., 11.80meg.; JZI, 31.4m., 9.53meg.

Berlin—5:15 p. m.—Concert of contemporary German light music. DJD, 25.4m., 11.77meg.

London—6:35 p. m.—"Symphonies of Brahms, No. 4"; B. B. C. Empire Orchestra. GSC, 31.3m., 9.58meg.; GSB, 31.5m., 9.51meg.; GSL, 49.1m., 6.11meg.

Moscow—7 p. m.—Program for English Listeners. RAN, 31m., 9.6meg.

Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Tuesday Symphonies: "For Children Only." 2RO, 31.1m., 9.63meg.; IRF, 30.5m., 9.83meg.

Prague—7:55 p. m.—Variety Program. OLR4A, 25.34m., 11.84meg.

Boston—8 p. m.—Harvard University Series; "Changing Governments—Growth of Nazism." W1XAL, 49.6m. 6.04meg.

Caracas—8:30 p. m.—Boy Scout's Hour. YV5RC, 51.7m., 5.8meg.

Berlin—10 p. m.—"Heidelberg to Heidelberg." DJD, 25.4m., 11.77meg.

London—10:30 p. m.—"The Empire Mail-Bag." GSD, 25.5m., 11.75meg.; GSC, 31.3m., 9.58meg.; GSB, 31.5m., 9.51meg.; GSL, 49.1m., 6.11meg.

Tokyo—12:45 a. m.—New Japanese Music. JZJ, 25.4m., 11.80meg.

Here and There in Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It seems that there's an "influence" back of almost every style, and that there's never any lack in that direction. This time . . . at least at this particular moment . . . it's the Goya influence. And that of a highly successful play that's having its run in Paris right now. However, it's not so much the origin of the clothes we ran into in Jordan Marsh's, as it is the manner in which they managed to have these fashions right on hand here in Boston, even before Paris itself had admitted their importance!

It is only natural that designers should keep one ear to the ground all the time, but this time Jordan's did a bit of forecasting as well. Which isn't exactly new with them, but it just isn't often that you hear about how it was that they scanned photographs of the costumes worn in a particular play that was being discussed everywhere, sensed the future importance of those styles, and then sat down and did something about it right on the spot. And that's what happened, you'll find, with some of their newer clothes that are to be found up in the Better Dress Shop. Particularly intriguing is their dramatic evening gown . . . a copy of Marie Antoinette's. The dress itself is of black taffeta. Very long, very swishy, and very everything else. The surprise note lies in its shoulder treatment . . . for the neckline comes way out over the shoulders, and is cut with a wide V in front. Covering this outline entirely is a wide ruffly fichu, which has a way of falling gracefully in front, as well as out over the shoulders, where it seems to make a bit of a cap sleeve down over the arm. Very little, though. Under $40.

♣ ♣ ♣

Spun Rayon and Wool In This New Frock

Speaking of the newest of new things, reminds us of the new dresses that Kay Dunhill, that clever designer who gives us keen looking sports clothes, yet also manages to keep their prices way within reason . . . has come out with. They're made of a more or less new fabric called "Hopsacki" . . . which, dissected, means that it's of spun rayon and wool. Light weight, which seems to be just what everybody is looking for these days, and quite crush-resistant. A wide weave fabric, to our way of thinking. She brings in the popular button part way up the front, and then throws in a smart ascot . . . on short puff sleeved models that have collars of the same material. Particularly nice for this time of the year under your coat . . . later on without one. And they come in those lush colors that speak out loud; such as aquamarine, rose, Malibu blue and beige. In five styles that are exclusive with Kay Dunhill. For only $7.95. In sizes up to 20.

♣ ♣ ♣

The Pixie Cap Has Everything

Any women who likes hats that are slightly "wacky" is going to love C. Crawford Hollidge's "Pixie Cap" . . . because it's everything that a little hat should be! Best of all, though (at least next to its low price, which is $2.95) is the fact that you can flip the thing into five or six shapes. Merely by giving it a twist here, pulling it down there, shoving it in here, and so forth. Or, if you wish, you can wear it just as you buy it . . . in the normal "Pixie" shape . . . which means that it's a glorified version of a dunce cap, and pointed at the top. The shirring gives it a slightly more civilized look than some of its imitators that are perfectly plain. And they blend in with most any kind of an outfit, and can even be fixed up with a rhinestone clip or two. In suede, in all the desired spring colors . . . opera velvet, Golden Wedding, Kelly Green, and so on.

♣ ♣ ♣

Shetland Suit Is Always a Joy

Talking to our self: A real English Shetland suit is always a joy to the woman who owns one. For they always look just right . . . especially those featured at Jay's, with the cunning little half-moon pockets. They fit beautifully, right where they should! Semi-service weight hose, or crepe (Alba) at The Treadeasy Shoe Store for only 69 cents. The best way to buy them is, of course, in three pair lots . . . which brings the price down to $1.95. That's the store at 140 Boylston Street, near The Colonial Theater. Candid Camera enthusiasts should take advantage of the fact that Jordan Marsh has a few of those fine little "Argus" cameras now, for $12.50. We've been told that they're quite something . . . by people who could well afford to pay much more! Adams & Swett (Highlands 4100) are all set to give your rugs a spring shampoo . . . for something like four cents a square foot, if they're domestics, and six if they're Orientals. This information is just in case you're sitting in an easy chair mulling over the business of spring cleaning! Little gussets . . . just like your grandfather used to have in his slippers, and perhaps still has for all we know . . . that's what we saw on the sides of those Arnold sport shoes at Thayer McNeil's. They certainly ought to be the personification of comfort!

Janet Treat

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday Feature.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 Follow the Moon..	Dance Interlude; news.	"Dick Tracy"; sketch.	Sport matinee	Sport reports .....
5:15 "Mary Sothern" ..	"Don Winslow"	"Terry and Pirates"...	Sport matinee	Sport reports .....
5:30 "Stepmother" ...	"The Singing Lady"...	Jack Armstrong	Sport matinee	Sport reports .....
5:45 "Hilltop House" ...	Tom Mix sketch.....	Little Orphan Annie....	Sport matinee	"Reading the Comics"...
6:00 News; sport review	News; Dance Revue....	Yankee News Service...	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"...
6:15 "Hits and Encores"	News commentator	Dr. Roland H. Sharp...	Dinner concert	Italian review .....
6:30 Rhythm Revue. ...	Musical program	"Musical Rendezvous" .	Dinner concert	Sport reports .....
6:45 Piano Club	Lowell Thomas, news..	"Musical Rendezvous" .	Sport reports	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00 Reader and orch..	"Music Is My Hobby"..	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch..
7:15 "Songs and Patter"	Labor relations talk....	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch..	Dean Hudson's Orch..	"Five Star Final".....
7:30 "Vacationland" ...	"Lum and Abner".....	"Songsmiths"	"The Lone Ranger";	Organ and piano.....
7:45 Boake Carter	Dramatic sketch	"Four Stars Tonight"...	dramatic sketch	Dance music .....
8:00 Rinehart's "Tish";	"Melody Puzzles";	Burns and Allen; Ray	Morton Gould's Orch...	"The Wordcaster" ....
8:15 dramatic sketch .	sketches; music	Noble's Orch.; solos....	Studio speaker	Studio speaker .....
8:30 Lands Trio and	"Grand Hotel"; dra-	Richard Crooks; mixed	Lawrence Welk's Orch..	Message to motorists...
8:45 Curly Mahr	matic sketch	chorus; orchestra	Lawrence Welk's Orch..	Jimmie McHale's Orch..
9:00 Theater: Ginger	Philadelphia Orchestra,	"Fibber McGee and	Frank Ferneau's Orch.	Jimmie McHale's Orch..
9:15 Rogers; Douglas	Eugene Ormandy, con-	Billy Mills' Orchestra.	Frank Ferneau's Orch.	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
9:30 Fairbanks, Jr., in	ductor; Enid Szantho,	Phil Spitalny and His	"Musical Cartoons"	Amateur Hour .....
9:45 "Brief Moment" ..	contralto; speaker	Girls; soloist	"Musical Cartoons"	Amateur Hour .....
10:00 Wayne King's Orch.	"Behind Prison Bars";	Lullaby Lady; soloists;	Michael Zarin's Orch...	Amateur Hour .....
10:15 Wayne King's Orch.	dramatic sketch	orchestra; quartet	Michael Zarin's Orch...	Amateur Hour .....
10:30 'Brave New World':	National Radio Forum:	"For Men Only"; Van	Talks, Mayor Tobin and	"Sweet Music" .....
10:45 dramatic sketch	Senator La Follette....	Steedens' Orch.; soloist	others	"The Monitor News"...
11:00 Forecasts; news ..	News; "Roundelay"	Yankee News Service..	"Pageant of Melody"...	Bob Asen's Orchestra...
11:15 Glen Gray's Orch..	Music As You Desire It.	Billy Losser's Orchestra	Jack Fischer's Orch..	Bob Asen's Orchestra...
11:30 Sammy Kaye's Or..	Music As You Desire It	Eddy Rogers' Orchestra	Jack Fischer's Orch.	Maurice Rocco's Orch..
11:45 Sammy Kaye's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Eddy Rogers' Orchestra	Sammy Watkins' Orch	Maurice Rocco's Orch..

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety ..	News; Musical Clock....	Sunrise Special; organ..	"The Breakfast Smiler"	.....
7:15 Popular variety ..	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	.....
7:30 "Rhythm Romance"	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	Morning Watch; the	.....
7:45 WEEI News ...	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	Chapel Singers	.....
8:00 Forecasts; music .	"Mac and Moore"	"Musical Roundup" ...	News Service	Musical Timetable .....
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	George and Juanita....	Organ concert	Musical Timetable .....
8:30 Radio Almanac ...	"Musical Clock"	Network program	Andrew Jacobson's	Musical Timetable .....
8:45 Popular music	"Musical Clock"	Network program	Rhythm; orchestra ..	Musical Timetable .....
9:00 Kitchen of the Air.	"As You Like It"	"Houseboat Hannah" ..	"Charm Mirror"	Musical Timetable .....
9:15 Kitchen of the Air.	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	Morning Capers .....
9:30 "The Road of Life"	"Breakfast Club"; pop-	Food news	Merry-Go-Round	"Italian Echoes" .....
9:45 Bachelor's Children	ular orch.; soloists....	"Widder Jones"; sketch	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy" .....
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly.	"Margo"; sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch..	Singing Strings	Studio speaker .....
10:15 Myrt and Marge..	Drama and music.....	"John's Other Wife"...	"Choir Loft"; organist.	Studio speaker .....
10:30 Emily Post	"Terry Regan"; sketch.	Just Plain Bill; sketch..	"Get Thin to Music" ..	"Shopping With You"..
10:45 "Ma Perkins"	Home Forum	Dramatic sketch	Earl Lawrence; organ..	"Shopping With You"..
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor..	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Louis Rich's Orchestra.	Dave Ballatin,e songs..
11:15 Magazine of Air..	Musicale	Backstage Wife; sketch.	Melody Strings	Home Circle talk.....
11:30 Big Sister; sketch.	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	Home Economist	Recorded orchestra	Organ concert .....
11:45 Aunt Jennie stories	Edw. MacHugh, hymns.	"Mystery Chef"	Information Service	Commentator .....
12:00 Commentator	News; feature; Dance	Talk, Rev. W. L. Stidger	News Service	"Italian Airs" .....
12:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	Revue; music	"The O'Neills"	Agricultural series	Italian radio review....
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program.	Music; weather .....
12:45 Our Gal Sunday...	Home Hour	"Dan Harding's Wife"...	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"...
1:00 Betty and Bob....	National Farm and	News Service	Women's club news.....	"Musical Mailbox" ...
1:15 Hymn recital	Home Hour	"Joyce Jordan"; sketch	George and Juanita....	"Musical Mailbox" ...
1:30 Grimm's Daughter.	Matinee Melodies	"The Hemingways" ...	"Music Lessons"	"Memory Lane" .....
1:45 Hollywood in Person	Educational Concert ...	Marimba Melodies	Voice of Experience...	Dean Dickens, songs...
2:00 Housekeeping talk.	Educational Concert ...	"Way Down East".....	Mary Marshall, pianist.	Vocal duo .....
2:15 "The O'Neills"	Let's Talk It Over.....	"Musical Roundup" ...	Travel talk	"Dance Melodies" .....
2:30 School of the Air	NBC Music Guild.....	Women's Federation ..	Sports reports	"Pioneers"; sketch ....
2:45 School of the Air.	NBC Music Guild.....	Food commentator ...	Stage Door Memories..	"Pioneers"; sketch ....
3:00 News Service	Rakov and His Music:	Pepper Young's Family..	Connecticut Colonials ..	"Blue Strings" .....
3:15 Dance music	orchestra; soloists	"Ma Perkins"; sketch..	Connecticut Colonials ..	"Gems of Melody".....
3:30 Voters' program ..	Rakov and His Music:	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	Sport reports	"Gems of Melody".....
3:45 Songs; orchestra ..	orchestra; soloists	"The Guiding Light" ..	Health talk	Sport reports .....
4:00 Chas. Hector's Or..	Stocks; Club Matinee...	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Rhode Islanders; orch.	Manhattan Serenade ...
4:15 The Boston Hour..	Club Matinee; variety..	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Rhode Islanders; orch.	Manhattan Serenade ...
4:30 "The Goldbergs" ..	Club Matinee; variety	Commentator	Sport matinee	Harmony team .....
4:45 "Party"; music	Club Matinee; variety..	"The Road of Life"...	Sport matinee	Sport reports .....
5:00 Follow the Moon...	Dance Interlude; news.	"Dick Tracy"; sketch..	Sport matinee	Sport reports .....
5:15 "Mary Sothern"	"Don Winslow"	"Terry and Pirates"...	Sport matinee	Sport reports .....
5:30 "Stepmother"	"The Singing Lady"...	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport matinee	Sport reports .....
5:45 "Hilltop House" ...	Tom Mix sketch.....	"Little Orphan Annie"...	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"...
6:00 News; sport review	News; Dance Revue;	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"...
6:15 Dinner music	orch.; sports	Fred Hoey's Roundup..	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review.
6:30 Dinner Time Revue	Music; commentator ..	"Musical Rendezvous"...	Dinner concert	Sport reports .....
6:45 "Around the Town"	Lowell Thomas, news..	"Musical Rendezvous"...	Sport reports	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00 Poetic Melodies; or.	"Easy Aces"; sketch....	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
7:15 Hollywood news ..	Dramatic sketch	Vocal Varieties	WCOP Orchestra	"Five Star Final".....
7:30 Helen Menekes in	Dorothy Thompson	Dick Gasparre's Orch..	Dramatized news	John Stuart, songs....
7:45 "Second Husband"	NBC vocal recital.....	Organ; songs; violin...	Jack Fischer's Orchestra	"Sweet Music" .....
8:00 Edw. G. Robinson;	"Those We Love"; dra-	Russ Morgan's Orch.;	Harvard lecture	"The Wordcaster" ....
8:15 Claire Trevor; sk.	matic serial	vocal groups	Harvard lecture	Dramatic sketch .....
8:30 Al Jolson; Martha	Edgar A. Guest; "I	Wayne King's Orchestra	Harvard lecture	"Swingy Rhythm" .....
8:45 Rays; orchestra ..	Can Be Done"; drama	Wayne King's Orchestra	Charioteers; quartet ...	News commentator ....
9:00 Al Pearce's Gang:	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Vox Pop"; informal in-	L. Noble's Orchestra...	Variety Hour .....
9:15 comedy; soloist; or.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	terviews	L. Noble's Orchestra...	Variety Hour .....
9:30 Jack Oakie's Col-	Dramatic sketch	Hollywood Mardi Gras:	"Jazz Nocturne"	Variety Hour .....
9:45 lege; c'm'dy; music	Dramatic sketch	Walter O'Keefe; Chas.	Third period, Bruins-	Variety Hour .....
10:00 Benny Goodman's	General Johnson	Butterworth; Lanny	Maroons hockey game	Studio speaker .....
10:15 Swing School	"Kidoodlers"; quartet	Ross; soloists; orch....	Billie Losser's Orchestra	Gypsy Orchestra .....
10:30 Howard Phillips ..	Spitalny's Concert Or..	"Hollywood Gossip" ..	"Symphonic Strings" ..	Gypsy Orchestra .....
10:45 Studio speaker	Four Showmen, quartet	Talk, Dale Carnegie....	"Symphonic Strings" ..	"The Monitor News"...
11:00 Forecasts; news ..	News; Roundelay	News Service	Development of Music	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
11:15 Red Norvo's Orch..	Music As You Desire It	Billy Losser's Orchestra	Ennio Bolognini's Orch.	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
11:30 L. Noble's Orch....	Music As You Desire It	Michael Zarin's Orch...	Abe Lyman's Orchestra.	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
11:45 L. Noble's Orch....	Music As You Desire It.	Michael Zarin's Orch...	Abe Lyman's Orchestra.	"Day's End"; organ....

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Harding	Feb. 15	Plymouth	Feb. 24	Feb. 15 8:00 pm	Feb. 16 8:00 am
Manhattan	Feb. 16	Cherbourg	Feb. 24	Feb. 15 8:00 pm	Feb. 16 8:00 pm
*Amer. Banker	Feb. 16	Plymouth	Feb. 27	Feb. 17 8:00 pm	Feb. 18 12 noon
†Campronia	Feb. 18	Belfast	Feb. 27	Feb. 17 8:00 pm	Feb. 18 1:00 pm
‡Vulcania	Feb. 19	Gibraltar	Feb. 27	Feb. 19 8:00 am	Feb. 18 9:00 am

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Jefferson	Seattle	Jan. 26	Feb. 21 4:00 pm	Feb. 21 7:30 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Monterey	San Francisco	Mar. 1	Feb. 24 4 p. m.	Feb. 24 7:30 p. m.
Monterey	San Pedro	Mar. 3	Feb. 26 4 p. m.	Feb. 26 7:30 p. m.

*Great Britain and Germany only. †Northern Ireland only. ‡Italy and Mediterranean countries only.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 3 p. m. on Tuesdays.

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Can you picture the way a handsome new lamp like this will transform your living room? Even if you have only a dollar or so to spend, you will find a lamp that will brighten some room in your home.

Please remember as you look at this advertisement, that mere pictures cannot do justice to these brilliant, beautiful lamps. Bronze-plated standards, many with all-silk shades, many of the famous I.E.S. models — all reduced by ¼ of their prices. Come in and look them over.

United Farmers Co-operative Pointing the Way to Security

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MORRISVILLE, Vt.—Here in the rolling hills of Vermont, 2000 farmers have turned their backs upon a decade of turbulence in New England's $200,000,000 dairy business to find security for homes and families in a co-operative movement which enables them to control their products from the farm to the consumer's doorstep.

Ever since the World War, the United Farmers Co-operative Creamery Association, which now ships 50,000 quarts of milk and 8000 quarts of cream into the Greater Boston market every day, has been trying to convince farmers that security lies in controlling their products all the way to the consumer, thereby eliminating the huge slice taken out of farm profits by independent dealers.

Up to 1929, little progress was made by the farm co-operative. But hard times spoke louder than the United Farmers in favor of a farm organization that could stand on its own feet in the struggle with dealers for control of Greater Boston markets. In the last three years, the Vermont farm bloc is said to have doubled its sales, a long step towards convincing New England's 30,000 dairy farmers that salvation from price wars and alleged dealer dictatorships lies in the direction of complete farmer control over the milk markets.

As Alternative

The farmers would use the co-operative method initiated by the United Creameries as an alternative to co-operation with the dealers, lack of which has thrown the New England milk business into a state of continuous upheavals over the last several years, ultimately inviting Federal supervision.

The "modern co-operative movement" is the phrase applied by farmer members of the United Creameries to the program of organizing farmers into a group sufficiently powerful to control its own affairs, independently of dealers. Unlike most other units on the family table, milk is a perishable product. It must find its markets quickly. Milk left over today is not salable in fluid form tomorrow, but must go into cheese, butter and ice-cream, for which the farmer obtains less-than-fluid milk prices. Thus, the farmer, unless he control his own milk to the consumer's door, is virtually at the mercy of dealers who, in times past, have practically dictated what the farmer should get for his product.

All this is reversed by the Farm Co-operative, the farmer members of which smile broadly at complaints that dealers are taking too much of the consumer's dollar. The farmer is his own dealer in this bloc of 2000 dairy producers. He owns his own country processing plants, his own transportation to markets and his own bottling system. The men who deliver milk on the city end of the milk routing are paid by the farmers. Surplus milk goes into dairy by-products as usual, but farmers know how much is sold in fluid form and how much is sold in surplus form. And they reckon their profits accordingly.

Stretched out within a 30-mile radius of Morrisville are all the farmers supplying this Creamery. Within the Creamery's territory lies some of Vermont's most fertile pasturage, a rolling terrain upon which graze hundreds of contented cows. Behind this picture of rural Vermont is the story of 200 farmers, whose fathers and father's fathers before them were dairy farmers, banding together into a co-operative group in 1919 with the idea of maintaining the milk business "for the farmer."

Over 30-Mile Radius

They fitted out a country plant to pool their milk resources for the markets. They fitted the plant with modern machinery and purchased a city distributing plant in Charlestown, Mass. There is no danger of an oligarchy or a dictatorship because no farmer can serve more than one year on the Association's Board of Directors. Each member must own at least a share of stock but no member has more than one vote, regardless of the shares he owns.

Today, according to Charles E. Trask, manager of the retail division in Charlestown, there is a waiting list of farmers trying to join the organization. No farmers are solicited to enter unless representatives of the organization see an unusually good herd of Jerseys munching the hay contentedly. Then the farmer is solicited for the quality of milk he can contribute to the general pool.

While other New England farmers complain of less-than-living wages, the members of United Farmers' Creameries are found to be in unusually sound condition financially. Old farms are being replaced with modern buildings. Electrical appliances are taking the drudgery out of household duties.

Not only is a definite sum maintained for upkeep and new machinery each year, but 33 per cent of the net savings is added for unexpected contingencies to keep the United Farmers as a going concern. The other 67 per cent profit is distributed annually to members according to the value of their products delivered to the Association's four country plants.

Here's a Bit of Vermont's 'Milky Way'

Courtesy United Farmers Co-operative Creamery Association; H. Armstrong Roberts

United Farmers Co-operative Creamery Scenes

Processing Plant, One of Four, at Morrisville; a Farmer Member Whose Smile Indicates Stable Prices; a Pair of the Younger Generation in Vermont's Agricultural Industry

Court Changes For Bay State Urged by Bar

(Continued from Page 9)

ground that it is impracticable and undesirable because it would require a body of judges so large as to be unwieldy and because it would be difficult to persuade competent men to accept appointments. Also, the committee feels that the plan overlooks the essentially local aspect of the work which these courts ought to perform.

Objections to the district courts as now organized are summed up as follows:

Each court is independent, and there is no effectual means of correcting arbitrary or careless practices which may become habitual in particular courts.

Existing courts are so highly localized that decisions are likely to be affected by the attitude of the judge toward particular members of the bar or particular citizens.

In all but the largest districts the work occupies only a part of the judge's time and the salary is correspondingly small, with the result that the judge is obliged to carry on a private law practice.

Special justices are frequently engaged in the active conduct of litigation.

Lawyers of inferior ability are often appointed to the district courts, particularly as special justices.

County as Unit

"It seems to us that for the present, at least," the report says, "the proper unit for the organization of courts of summary procedure is the county—not because the counties as now existing represent a logical districting and not merely because much complication would arise if court expenses were not apportioned with reference to county lines, but mainly because each county has come through long years to acquire a sort of personality, so as to be the natural focus for any kind of judicial organization.

"We believe that there would be little difficulty in persuading competent men to accept full-time appointments to a court whose work was localized to a reasonable extent, especially as the local standing incident to membership in a county bench would be an important element of attraction, whereas a statewide circuit bench would give little prestige to its members."

Warn Against "Conservatives"

The committee warned against "the spirit which has done so much damage to the welfare of Massachusetts, not only as regards her legal institutions but in so many other fields—the spirit which sets up a blank and impenetrable wall against every new suggestion just because it has never been tried here before.

"If so-called conservative citizens follow the example of the late George Apley in persistently refusing to recognize the radically changed conditions which now obtain and in maintaining an attitude of self-righteous aloofness, they will presently find that, far from standing as preservers of the old order, they have fallen into a state of humiliating impotence."

The report is the fifth in a series made by the committee which consists of Harold S. Davis, chairman; Charles C. Cabot, Henry P. Fielding, Robert H. Hopkins and Jacob J. Kaplan.

Government Aid On Tax Returns Made Available

Collector of Internal Revenue W. M. Welch announces that the Government, as in previous years, is going to give Massachusetts taxpayers a 'helping hand' in the preparation of 1937 federal income tax returns. The plan provides for the assigning of competent Deputy Collectors to duty in practically every city and town in the State.

The entire personnel of the Internal Revenue Office, located on the eighth floor of the Federal Building, Boston, is now engaged in assisting taxpayers in preparing all types of federal returns, income, social security, and miscellaneous taxes. The regular division offices at Worcester, Springfield, Lawrence, Fall River, and New Bedford, are also prepared to receive all types of federal tax returns and give assistance in preparation.

Individual Help

From March 1 to March 15 inclusive, Deputies and Revenue Agents will be stationed in the various localities, the time and duration of their visits being obtainable from local post offices or from the regular division offices. Their presence is both a convenience to taxpaying citizens and a service to the Government for it gets the tax returns in earlier than they might otherwise appear.

Reports from the Internal Revenue Office indicate that returns are coming in unusually well this year. With the closing date a full month away, there has already been a steady stream of persons appearing at the Boston office. For the convenience of certain large concerns the Revenue Office is sending Deputy Collectors to these places of business to assist employees in filing returns.

Two New Bedford Papers Announce Price Rises

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Feb. 14 (AP)—The New Bedford Standard Times and the New Bedford Mercury today put price increases into effect.

The weekly carrier rates for both newspapers were increased one cent to 15 cents, while the daily news stand price for the Evening Standard Times was increased from two to three cents. The news stand price of the Morning Mercury remained at two cents. Increased costs of production were given as the reason for the increases.

Sale of Land for Water Bill Declared Legal in Bay State

From Pemberton Square Courthouse

Water bills attain almost the same niche in importance as tax bills, especially if they are sent to recipients by municipalities which adopted the Statute of 1923, the full bench of the Supreme Court decided this week. The decision was written by Judge Henry T. Lummus.

For the sale of even mortgaged property for the water lien passes good title to the buyer, according to the ruling, and the purchaser holds the land free of all charges. The decision is additionally important as a new interpretation of mortgage law.

The test case was brought by a Holyoke bank to restrain the tax collector of that City from selling parcels of real estate for overdue water bills. The City of Boston filed a brief as a friend of the court and also as a municipality with several thousands of dollars in unpaid water bills outstanding.

Mortgages affected by the suit include:

1. Mortgages given and recorded prior to 1923 and never foreclosed;

2. Mortgages given and recorded prior to 1923 and real estate bought by the bank on foreclosure sales after water has been furnished;

3. Mortgages given and recorded subsequent to 1923 before water was furnished and never foreclosed;

4. Mortgages given and recorded subsequent to 1923, before water was furnished and real estate bought by the bank on foreclosures sales after water had been furnished.

Birth-Control Ruling

Within a few hours of final argument on legality of birth-control clinics, disputed before the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court full bench for two days last week, several women personally visited or telephoned the office of Reporter of Decisions for the justices' decision on the case.

They were told the decision would not be handed down for several days, perhaps weeks. It must first be written by one of the justices, and then concurred in by the rest after consultation.

The case arose from recent police orders closing six clincs, and the arrest of four women charged with dispensing free advice and contraceptives to married women, under medical direction.

Should the Court return an adverse decision against the women—who were fined $100 in lower court—it is quite probable an appeal will be made to the Federal Supreme Court.

Coal Judgment

A coal bill against the City of Boston for $19,000, plus interest approximating $3,500, was cancelled by a "paid in full" stamp this week when an agreed judgment for $18,000 was entered for the Foreston Coal Company of New York in the Suffolk Superior Court.

The bill, with several others involving a total of $80,000, was sent to the courts for collection during the Mansfield Administration after a report by the Finance Commission that coal contractors were not meeting specifications.

'In Old Chicago' Premiere Tonight

Its action covering two decades and culminating in the fire of 1871, the motion picture, "In Old Chicago," opens this evening for a two-a-day engagement at the Colonial Theater.

Officials of the 20th Century Fox Corporation, and of State and City will attend the New England premiere at 8:40 tonight.

The story uses the legend of Mrs. O'Leary's cow (which is supposed to have kicked over a lamp to start the conflagration) and traces the fortunes of the O'Leary family. Tyrone Power, Alice Faye, Don Ameche, Alice Brady, Brian Donlevy, Andy Devine, June Storey, Phyllis Brooks and Burton Churchill head the cast.

The film cost $2,000,000, and was directed by Henry King and H. Bruce Humberstone.

Prosperity Seen in Taxes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14—The Philadelphia tax collection barometer points to approaching prosperity, according to an analysis recently made public by the Bureau of Municipal Research.

"For at least three years before the stock market crash of 1929," said the report, "tax collections in Philadelphia foreshadowed the depression. Since 1933 they have registered a gratifying measure of recovery.

Hot-Stove Politics Warms Up

(Continued from Page 9)

Charles W. Tobey, but this is still a matter of speculation.

In Maine, the chief political event on the horizon is the Republican State Convention, scheduled for Bangor, March 31. Few thrills are expected, in contrast to the situation in 1936, when Maine was cynosure of all eyes because of its early state election, supposed to be a weathervane for the national election. The vane got stuck and pointed north when it should have been south, but that is another story.

Gov. Lewis O. Barrows, who defeated former Governor Louis J. Brann in the hard fought—and largely nationally fought—campaign of two years ago, has opened his fight for the Republican primary. Likewise has Mr. Brann indicated he will seek the Democratic nomination, so another fight between the two men is expected. But it probably will miss some of the pyrotechnics of the last campaign.

Mr. Brann, however, is a colorful figure, an excellent speech maker and he campaigns on issues that are slightly off the orthodox pattern. One of his chief appeals last time, for example, was hinged on his personal ability to get Maine free advertising.

"I make good speeches," he said in effect, "I make a good appearance. I have lots of friends. When I travel about the country I draw attention and when I invite people to come to Maine it has a helpful effect on Maine's tourist business."

Whether this aspect will be stressed next fall by Mr. Brann isn't at present known.

In Vermont, where the winter time sessions around the general store stove are real items of fact, the boys are wondering whether they haven't something of national significance in their governor, George D. Aiken.

Governor Aiken has sat around the stove himself. He operates a farm and is quite an authority of horticulture and Vermont wild flowers. He was invited to talk about the flowers to various women's clubs and garden clubs in Vermont and in that way became sufficiently known to be elected to the State Legislature. From there he proceeded a year ago to the governorship.

He is colorful, but obtains his colors in a reverse fashion when his methods are contrasted with most colorful politicians. He does not speak loudly, nor does he utter sensational things. Not many men would make a public point of mentioning that his gubernatorial salary of $5000 a year was the highest he had ever received and that half of it went for debts last year. But such homely observations combined with trenchant comments about the Republican Party have in the last two or three months won him something of a national reputation.

First break in his ascendancy outside New England came when he wrote a long letter to the Republican National Committee, urging, among other things, the adoption of a platform of progressive issues rather than a program of destructive criticism leveled at the New Deal. As a consequence of that letter, Governor Aiken has been invited to speak at several places. The climax to date came Saturday night when he spoke before the National Republican Club in New York.

What Governor Aiken's future plans or aspirations are, nobody knows, except possibly the Governor himself, and he is as silent as his own Green Hills.

The substance of Governor Aiken's recommendation is somewhat the opposite of that of Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg and those of other prominent Republicans. Governor Aiken is not content to set back and let the Democrats fight among themselves, thus splitting, giving the GOP the victory. He favors strong, vivid moves to attract farmers and laborers to the GOP standard.

As colorful in his own way as Governor Murphy, the shoemaker, former Governor Brann, the advertiser, and Governor Aiken, the Yankee philosopher is Connecticut's Governor Wilbur L. Cross.

In 1930 Governor Cross taught English literature at Yale. His former students put their shoulders to the wheel, the complexities of politics were fortuitous and Professor Cross went in as Governor. He has been returned four times since and is expected to run again.

The Republicans are not advanced in their discussions, but the names of Hugh M. Alcorn, gubernatorial candidate in 1934, and Arthur M. Brown, candidate in 1936 are bandied about. William J. Pape, Waterbury newspaper publisher, is also mentioned.

Parole Refusal Held Riot Cause

Knowledge that the Parole Board had decided that they should serve their maximum sentences and not be paroled was the immediate cause of an attempted outbreak by 289 prisoners at the Concord Reformatory, Commissioner of Correction Arthur T. Lyman said today.

Mr. Lyman included this information in a report to be delivered to Gov. Charles F. Hurley today in which he will call attention to the urgent need for alleviating such conditions as overcrowding and mixing mental delinquency cases with normal prisoners.

Governor Hurley was informed today, by United States Marshal John J. Murphy, that the revolting prisoners at Concord had planned to set fire to the buildings and escape to the surrounding countryside. They had also decided to tear up tables (which are fastened to the floor) and use them for weapons. Mr. Murphy said he received this information in the course of performing his duties but declined to reveal its source.

At Charlestown State Prison, 89 prisoners were also informed that they were not to be paroled and would serve their maximum sentences.

Ralph W. Robart, chairman of the State Parole Board, however, today asserted that during the eight months of its existence the Board has given maximum sentences to only 145 of the 572 cases coming before it. Those receiving maximums, he added, had been paroled at least once, and sometimes two or three times. Sex criminals, he said, were automatically refused parole.

Commissioner Lyman's aspersions on the Parole Board and the disparity between his and Mr. Robert's figures concerning maximum sentences recall a rift which has been going on ever since the board came into being. Referring to pressure from official and unofficial sources, Mr. Robart said today:

"No sob sisters are going to dictate parole to this board."

Overcrowding exists at Charlestown, in the State Prison at Norfolk, the Concord Reformatory and also at the Bridgewater State Hospital for Criminally Insane. In fact, it is due to the overfilling of the last-mentioned institution that mentally unbalanced persons convicted of crimes have been sent to the prisons. At Charlestown, for instance, the 812 cells are now occupied by 894 convicts.

One of the leaders of Friday's "revolt," it has been disclosed, belonged to the "borderline" group.

"If these men were segregated," said Mr. Lyman, "it would solve one of the State's greatest problems, remove the menace now prevalent in the three big State institutions, and at the same time provide the necessary relief needed. They do not belong in the same building with the general run of criminals serving time for violating the laws."

Expansion of Boston Port Linked to Railroad Ruling

Further expansion of the Port of Boston and the volume of commerce it handles is forecast in the annual report of the Boston Port Authority, submitted to the Governor, the Legislature and the Mayor today.

Several steamship lines that have served Boston irregularly or temporarily in the past, have been established on a regular basis, the report shows, as an example of the progress made by the Port. The Port gradually is building up services to three of the six large English Channel ports—Southampton and Plymouth, England, and Havre, France—and in 1938 Boston will have more sailings than ever before, according to the report.

Railroad Aid Needed

Ability of the Port to get the railroad support so requisite "if we are ever to extend the influence of the Port beyond the New England frontiers and enter the competitive market for heavy waterborne tonnages to and from the interior of the country" hinges on decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the attempt of the Port Authority to have the I. C. C. force surrender of Boston and Maine Railroad stock held by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad before approval of the proposed reorganization of the New Haven be given by the I. C. C.

In that proceeding, the Port Authority joined hands with the New England Governors' Railroad Committee, whose views as to desirability of Boston and Maine independence from New Haven control, actual or potential, coincided with its own, says the report.

Factors in Growth

Boston is second only to New York in the arrival of passengers and in the value of imports for consumption, the report asserts, citing the following factors:

1. In eight years, 26 new steamship services and improvements in 45 others have brought business to the port.

2. Boston trans-Atlantic, West Indies and Canadian passenger traffic gained 6.6 per cent over the previous year and in 1937, there were 73,600 passengers arriving at or sailing from Boston.

3. Trans-Atlantic air service is destined for the near future and Boston should become an important factor. The airport should be more in co-ordination with the rest of the port.

4. For the fourth successive year, stevedore insurance rates have been decreased so that now Baltimore, Md., and Philadelphia are the only North Atlantic Ports with lower ones. Lower rates spell lessened cost of stevedore operation.

The report was signed by Louis E. Kirstein, Chairman; Richard Parkhurst, Vice-Chairman; John F. Fitzgerald, Maxwell B. Grossman, and David H. Howie.

In Boston Today

(Continued from Page 9)

ers in the editorial department and 61 in the building maintenance department of the newspaper. It is to go into effect next Monday. The agreement was tentatively reached on Saturday, less than a week after the Herald-Traveler unit of the Guild authorized their representatives to call a strike, if necessary, to satisfy their demands.

Weekly pay increases of $5 were obtained for reporters, rewrite and desk men on the newspaper, together with a 40-hour, five-day week for all except 18 or 20 editorial workers, mostly department heads, Mr. Myers stated. The five-day week is in conformity with Guild contracts on other Boston papers, but the wage scale is higher than in other contracts.

The Herald-Traveler was the first newspaper in this city to grant a contract to the Newspaper Guild a year ago. This agreement, calling for a 6-day, 40-hour week, was followed by one with the Globe which included provisions more satisfactory to the reporters, photographers, artists and copy readers. Negotiations with the Globe for a new contract are to commence next week.

The pay rises and other benefits for cleaners, watchmen, elevator operators and other maintenance employees are the first such provisions included in a Guild contract in New England, Mr. Myers declared. Women cleaners are raised from $15.40 to $18 a week. All workers in the department are granted disability leave and two weeks vacation with pay.

The Guild agreement does not cover the bookkeeping and clerical department, since the newspaper management refused to acknowledge the Guild as representing this group. Wage increases for about 30 out of 97 in this department have been granted "voluntarily" by the management, however, and a memorandum of these increases has been given the Guild, Mr. Myers said.

Moreover, the contract will contain a provision that the Herald-Traveler will recognize the Guild in the future for any departments not included in the contract, if the union is certified by a board of or court of competent jurisdiction. A petition from such recognition will be filed shortly with the Labor Board by the Guild.

The Newspaper Guild lost a collective bargaining election in this department last month, but the election was set aside by Prof. Calvert Magruder, of Harvard, the election supervisor, on the ground the company had improperly interfered in the election.

Port to Benefit By I. C. C. Finding

The Port of Boston was believed benefited by a decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission today refusing a plea of the Seatrain Lines, Inc., of New York, to cut its rates to a figure that would compete with ordinary "break bulk" shipping.

Richard Parkhurst, member of the Port Authority, said the I. C. C. had adopted recommendations made by the Authority two years ago in opposing the petition of the Seatrain Lines. The latter transports loaded freight cars by sea, thus making it unnecessary to shift cargoes from train to ship and vice versa.

Today's decision, according to Mr. Parkhurst, is that the Seatrain firm is allowed to charge lower rates than railroads, but must charge more than ordinary shipping. Otherwise, Mr. Parkhurst said, the Seatrain system would have been so cheap as to draw added business to New York away from Boston.

Amusements

BOSTON

THE MIGHTIEST SPECTACLE-THRILL ANY PICTURE EVER GAVE YOU ... YET YOU'LL REMEMBER IT LONGEST FOR ITS TENDER, HUMAN STORY!

Chicago! The city of yesterday... brawling, sprawling, lawless! And belonging to it, believing in it—the great-hearted, fighting O'Learys, a strange tribe who were the best and worst of it ...invincible with the spirit that made the nation great!

20th Century-Fox presents DARRYL F. ZANUCK'S production

IN OLD CHICAGO

THE GREAT AMERICAN MOTION PICTURE!

with TYRONE POWER, ALICE FAYE, DON AMECHE, ALICE BRADY, ANDY DEVINE, BRIAN DONLEVY and a magnificent cast

Directed by HENRY KING

GALA PREMIERE TONIGHT at 8:40

Twice Daily COLONIAL Phone DEV. 7605

Performances Daily at 2:40 and 8:40 P. M. Prices (plus tax) Mats. 50c, 75c, $1.00. Eves. 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50.

His First Full Length Feature! WALT DISNEY'S Snow White and the SEVEN DWARFS

On Stage "Rhapsody in Rhythm"

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Grace Moore "I'LL TAKE ROMANCE" Melvyn Douglas | Myrna Loy "Man-Proof" Franchot Tone

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Alice Faye "YOU'RE A SWEETHEART"

Jackie Cooper "BOY OF THE STREETS"

Wed.—Review "IT HAPPENED ONE NIGHT" "WINGS IN THE DARK"

Managers of theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

NEW YORK CITY

"The funniest show of the year."—LIFE

ED WYNN in the New Musical Hit HOORAY FOR WHAT!

N. Y. WINTER GARDEN B'way and 50 St. Evgs.: Balc. $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75 and $3.30. Orch., $2.20 and $4.40. Mail Orders Filled. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. and Sat., $1.10 to $2.75

JOHN GOLDEN presents GERTRUDE LAWRENCE in SUSAN AND GOD

A comedy by RACHEL CROTHERS

Plymouth Thea., 45th St., W. of B'y. Evgs. 8:40 No Mon. Perfs. Mats. Wed., Thurs., Sat., 2:40

3 Mats. Weekly Wed., Thurs. and Sat. Perf. Monday 5TH MONTH! MOST DISCUSSED PLAY IN NEW YORK

"Deeply moving, perfectly acted."—George Arliss

Many Mansions

Alexander KIRKLAND—Flora CAMPBELL

44th St. Thea., W. of B'y. Lac. 4-6237. Evgs. 8:40 Good Seats for Washington's Birthday

GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents THE STAR-WAGON

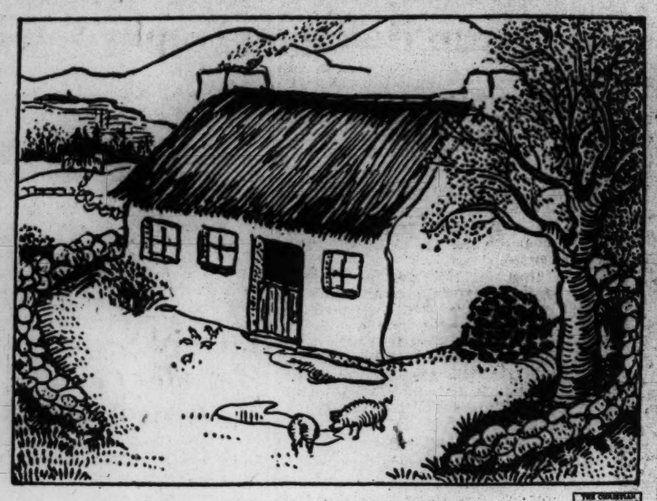
A new play by MAXWELL ANDERSON

BURGESS MEREDITH ● LILLIAN GISH

EMPIRE, Broadway and 40th St. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:40

The Children's Page

A Monday Page



The Cottage at Bantry Bay

By Hilda van Stockum

Illustrated by the Author

Chapter Three

"He says we can have the dog!" Michael told Brigid. "Shall we take him with us?"

"Good for you!" cried Brigid. "Of course we'll take him, the poor helpless creature. Wait, I'll get out a piece of bread." She rummaged in the food bag.

The little dog whimpered fitfully. Brigid crept close to him and coaxed him with the bread in her hand.

"Let's call him Bran," Michael suggested, "after Finn's magic dog the teacher told us about. Maybe this one is magic, too, maybe he is an enchanted prince, and he will help us because we delivered him."

"Do you believe such things really happen?" Brigid asked.

"I do, and I don't," said Michael. "Sometimes I don't believe there's anything at all except what you can touch or see, and then again I think the world is full of fairies. Sometimes of an evening when the mist comes creeping low over the fields and the moon hangs round and red in the skies, I think I can see the little people sitting in a fairy ring."

The Valley of the Sheen

A few minutes later the children reached the famous tunnel which had been bored through the mountainside to save traffic the tortuous climb over the top. After some hesitation the donkey was persuaded to enter the dark passage and there was a general feeling of relief when they emerged safely at the other end. At this point the road dropped again, and they could see it winding down into the valley of the Sheen.

The donkey must have spent all his wild spirits for he behaved beautifully the rest of the way.

"Can you tell us, ma'am, where Farmer Flynn lives?" Michael asked politely of a woman who came up the road.

"Farmer Flynn?" said the woman, stopping and wrinkling her forehead. "Let me see . . . it might be on this side of the bay, and then again, it might be on t'other. . . ."

"Thank ye kindly, ma'am," said Michael gravely. "That's very helpful."

"It's a pleasure," said the woman and hobbled off, leaving Michael and Brigid staring after her.

"We'll have to ask someone else," Michael said, and he hailed a boy on a bicycle. "Can you tell us where Farmer Flynn lives?"

"Surely I can, don't I bring him the bread every day? On t'other side of the bay he lives, down the Kilgarvan road, second turn to your right, fifth house to the left, an' ye have it in your hand!"

A Friend for Bran

That was clear enough. The children were soon crossing the lovely new bridge over the Kenmare estuary, and walking down the Kilgarvan road. Farmer Flynn's was a nice little whitewashed house. Chickens ran clucking out of the way as they walked up the flagged path to the door. A woman came out to see what was the matter.

"Well, if it isn't the donkey!" she exclaimed. "Come in, children. Did ye walk all the way? Well, now, aren't ye great! Ye'll have to sit down and drink a glass of milk. My, but it's a darling donkey!" She held out some grass to the donkey which snapped it up eagerly with velvet lips, looking out of the corner of his large brown eyes for more. "And you've got a dog, too, I see," said Mrs. Flynn, bending down to stroke Bran. "But dear me! It's very thin. Are ye sure you're giving it enough to eat? Dogs need good care, ye know." She looked reproachfully at the children, who hastened to explain that it was none of their doing. They told how they happened to get the dog.

"I'll take the creature meself if ye'll let me," she said. "I don't have a dog, and this looks like a nice little body to me."

"Oh please, ma'am," said Brigid. "Isn't the donkey enough for ye? We do so want to keep Bran, if Father and Mother will let us!"

The Donkey Behaved Beautifully the Rest of the Way

Mrs. Flynn smilingly assured her that she would not dream of taking their treasure away. "But if he is too troublesome at home, ye know where ye can bring him," she added.

"What's all this?" It was a man's voice, and a farmer stepped from behind the house to look at them with a pair of the bluest eyes the children had ever seen. "So ye've brought the donkey," he said. "And a handsome one it is."

Starting Home

"He runs very fast," said Michael truthfully. "And he doesn't need much care. He knows his own mind."

"Ye don't mean that he is obstinate?" said the farmer.

"No, sir," said Michael hastily. "It's just that betimes he might be mistaking what you say for the opposite."

"Well, I think he is a darling donkey," said Mrs. Flynn, who had quite fallen in love with his soft looks. "Come along in now, and I'll give ye some milk before ye go, and that poor starved doggie must have something too." She took them into a lovely kitchen and poured out two glasses of foaming milk and put some cold potatoes and meat on a saucer for Bran.

The children were thirsty and drank as fast as manners permitted, but it was nothing compared to the swiftness with which the dog bolted down his food. The farmer handed Michael the money for the donkey in an envelope and told him to be careful of it. Michael had to put his name on a receipt which meant that if he lost the money the farmer would not pay it over again.

"It's time for you to be going back now," Mrs. Flynn said at last. "It's a long way, and ye won't have a donkey to ride on."

"Yes, Michael, we must be going," cried Brigid. They thanked the farmer and his wife very much for their kindness and coaxed Bran away from the fire.

"Well, goodby, children, and safe home!"

"Goodby, and thank ye!"

(To be continued next Monday)

The Story So Far

Brigid and Michael were on their way to Kenmare, to take Farmer Flynn a young donkey he had bought from their father, when they found themselves near a gypsies' camp. Hearing one of the gypsies ill-treating a thin little dog, Michael ran and shouted to him to stop it. "If ye're so sorry for the brute, ye can take it an welcome," called the man, chasing the dog toward Michael. "Sure and I'll take it," the boy answered, and ran back to tell Brigid the news.

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FAITH BICKFORD, Box M, Brewster, Mass.

Snowshoes for Work and Play

By Edith M. Patch and Carroll Lane Fenton

Wah-boos sat beside some willows, sniffing at a bunch of dry grass and twitching his ears. As he moved them, their black tips showed plainly. The rest of his body was as white as the snow on which he was sitting. He poked his head into the clump of grass and his ears were hidden so that a hawk which came near could not see them. The hawk did not notice Wah-boos—he looked just like a lump of snow, fallen from one of the trees.

Wah-boos saw the hawk, however, and he sat very, very still. In fact, he hardly took a deep breath until the big, hungry bird flew away. Then he sat up, shook his head, and hopped into the willow thicket.

As he hopped, Wah-boos showed why men call him a "snowshoe rabbit." His feet were big, with wide-spreading toes. They also were covered with long, stiff hair which stretched out like the "webs" of snowshoes. Even where the snow was soft, Wah-boos could hop along on it without sinking. Where the snow was packed, he could travel across it just as well as if it were bare, hard ground.

Now for a Long Jump

There were times when that meant a great deal to Wah-boos. Once, as he hopped across a hillside, he met a dog that had come from a house in the forest. The dog said, "Bow-wow!" and ran toward Wah-boos. The rabbit squeaked with surprise and then jumped away. His very first leap was eight feet long, and he landed with a hard thud! But his broad hairy feet kept him from sinking—and away he went in another leap. In three minutes he had left the dog far behind and was sitting among a tangle of branches made by two fallen trees. He felt safe there. No dog or wolf or fox could follow him among these sticks and twigs.

Tangles which stopped dogs and foxes did not bother Wah-boos at all. He could jump quickly through thickets of willow which grew only four inches apart. He could hop over some branches, slip under others, and twist around jagged snags. Once, he squeezed through a three-inch crack between logs. Some of his fur caught on their bark, but his skin was not even scratched.

A Feast of Willow Bark

Those dogs were in the very thicket near which Wah-boos sat when he saw the hawk. The hill where he met the dog was near it, and the two fallen trees were in woods at the foot of the hill. Wah-boos did not know what was beyond the woods. Though he was a full-grown rabbit, he had never gone away from the hill, the woods, and the willow thickets in thirty acres of the forest. Why should he go somewhere else, when these places gave him everything he needed and liked?

Though Wah-boos was a stay-at-home, he wasn't lonely or unfriendly. No other snowshoe rabbit lived in all of his thirty acres, but there were many whose homes overlapped his.

Wah-boos met one of these neighbors as he hopped among the willows. They wriggled their noses and sniffed a greeting. Then they went to a place where the willow shoots were young and tender, with good-tasting reddish bark. Both rabbits ate the bark for most of their supper. Then they nibbled some wisps of dry grass that stuck up through the snow.

The sun was setting when they began to eat: there was moonlight when they stopped. As the moon came out, three other snowshoe rabbits hopped to a bare place at the edge of the thicket. One of them found a hard bit of snow and tapped it with her front feet. That seemed to be a signal. In a moment, a big rabbit jumped toward her, and the two began to play tag among the trees. Two others started to hop in circles, jumping over low bushes and logs. When one of them jumped straight into the air, the other rabbit dodged under him and managed to get ahead.

Wah-boos on Guard

Wah-boos did not join in the play at first. He hopped to the edge of the thicket and sat up very stiff and straight. He looked, sniffed, and wriggled his ears. He was watching, smelling, and listening. He had not forgotten the dog.

Nothing came, but Wah-boos kept on watching. After a while, he noticed that the rabbit who had thumped the snow was leaving her game of tag. She hopped to the foot of a bush and sat up as stiff and straight as Wah-boos was sitting. In a moment she also began to listen with her long, black-tipped ears, and to sniff. She was taking her turn to guard her friends.

When Wah-boos saw her do that, he took a long jump and landed just in front of one of the tag-players. This player dodged; Wah-boos kicked snow on his nose and jumped across a wide stone. That seemed to mean "I am IT," for the other rabbit tried to catch him. jump, thump, jump they went over logs and around bushes, leaving tracks on the snow, but never breaking through the crust.

Snowshoe-feet were good for escaping from dogs. But they were also good for play on a pleasant, moonlit night!

(An illustrated nature article by Dr. Patch and Dr. Fenton, well-known nature writers for children, appears on this page on the second Monday every month.)

Both Illustrations Drawn by Carroll Lane Fenton for The Christian Science Monitor

Wah-boos Watched While the Other Rabbits Played and Made Tracks in the Snow

Lost Valentine

I saw a little candy heart
A-lying in the street;
And it was very rosy-red,
And bore a message sweet.

Although my steps were hasty,
I did not step upon it. . .
For, oh, perchance a sparrow might
Be moved to write a sonnet!

VIRGINIA GRILLEY

On Pancake Day

"Pancakes! Pancakes! Pancakes!" sang Throppety Thrush from the top of the tree. "I will go and tell Heckpecketty Hen that Pancake Day has come round again," and away he flew.

As he was crossing the field he saw Galumfullum Goose.

"I'm going to tell Heckpecketty Hen that Pancake Day has come round again," said he. "Do come with me."

"Of course I will," said Galumfullum Goose, and away they went together.

"Here comes Dildoodlum Duck," said Galumfullum Goose. "We are going to tell Heckpecketty Hen that Pancake Day has come round again. do come with us."

"Of course I will," said Dildoodlum Duck, and away they went together.

"Dear Heckpecketty Hen," said the three. "We've come to say that it's Pancake Day."

"How I wish we could make pancakes," said Heckpecketty Hen, "then we would ask Tommy Gavenny and Timothy Tilling to lunch with us."

"What a splendid idea!" said the others together.

"I'll go to Mrs. Throppetypop and ask for a pinch of salt," said Throppety Thrush, and away he flew as fast as he could to seek the salt.

"I'll go to the mill to get some flour to sift with the salt," said Heckpecketty Hen, and away she went as fast as she could to fetch the flour to sift with the salt.

Some Milk to Mix It

"I'll go to the nest to find an egg to beat with the flour," said Dildoodlum Duck, and away she went as fast as she could to find an egg to beat with the flour to sift with the salt.

"And I'll go to the cow and ask for some milk to mix with the egg," said Galumfullum Goose, and away she went, as fast as she could to bring the milk,
to mix with the egg,
to beat with the flour,
to sift with the salt.

Heckpecketty Hen put on her rose colored apron with the sea-green stripes, and then she began to sift the salt into the flour.

Then Dildoodlum Duck put on her dainty little daffodil apron with the primrose polka dots, and she began to beat the egg to moisten the flour.

"I'll put on my brilliant blue apron with the big purple bands round the hem," thought Galumfullum Goose. and she poured in the milk to make the batter.

"I'm sure it will turn out a delicious pancake if only we take enough trouble," said Heckpecketty Hen.

"And beating's the thing," said Galumfullum Goose.

"That's very important," sang Throppety Thrush from the top of the tree.

"And the next thing I say
Is to put it away
In the larder to stay
For two hours or three
As the case may be,"

said Dildoodlum Duck.

"That's very important," sang Throppety Thrush from the top of the tree.

At Lunch

"I think we should make a single one first before we begin on a double," said Heckpecketty Hen.

"And Timothy Tilling and Tommy Gavenny must also be asked in plenty of time," said Dildoodlum Duck.

"That's very important," sang Throppety Thrush from the top of the tree, and away he flew to ask Timothy Tilling and Tommy Gavenny to lunch.

As soon as he was back again Heckpecketty Hen put the pan on the fire, and Dildoodlum Duck put the fat in the pan, and Galumfullum Goose poured the batter in the fat. Then the batter began to sizzle, and the batter went on to frizzle.

"Toss the pancake! Toss the pancake! Toss the pancake over!" sang Throppety Thrush from the top of the tree.

"I don't want to toss it," said Heckpecketty Hen nervously.

"Neither do I," said Dildoodlum Duck.

"Then I'll toss it," said Galumfullum Goose.

"Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah!" sang Throppety Thrush from the top of the tree.

And then they all sat down to lunch.

"It really is splendid," said Tommy Gavenny, "to make us a pancake for less than a penny!"

"But it's really more thrilling," said Timothy Tilling, "to make it so good it's worth more than a shilling!"

Who Was Mr. Wu?

Betty has had many strange pets in her time, but quite the queerest was Mr. Wu.

Mr. Wu lived in a tool-shed which had been built against a beech tree in the wooded part of Betty's garden, and Betty supplied him every day with water, soaked bread, moistened sugar, and other dainties. He was a big brown fellow, with a pair of pincers, and little orange pads on his forelegs on which he would occasionally wipe his feelers.

Betty was very fond of Mr. Wu, and Mr. Wu certainly seemed to be fond of Betty, for whenever she took him on her hand he was always happy and contented, and never thought of giving her a pinch with his pincers even if, as sometimes happened, she brought him food he didn't like.

Betty's Pupil

Betty and Mr. Wu became such good friends that very soon she began to teach him to do things for her, such as carrying little flowers in his pincers, picking up straws and feathers, and running races with a piece of string which she pulled along.

Some people, strange to say, didn't like Mr. Wu, and would gather their skirts around them and edge away whenever he appeared, but there were others who were much too interested in him to be so foolish. These people were amazed and delighted that such a little creature should be so tame and show so much intelligence, while Betty herself was more proud of his accomplishments than she had been of any pet's before, and was never tired of showing him to her friends.

A Vanishing Act

When it was too wet to play in the garden, she would take him into the house, but Mr. Wu never did his tricks so well indoors, feeling more at home on the lawn or in the tool-shed or crawling about his favorite beech tree.

After Betty had had her little friend for several weeks she discovered, one morning, that he was not in his usual haunts. She searched and searched and waited and waited but he did not appear. Mr. Wu had, indeed, vanished. What had happened to him? No one could say. Perhaps he had grown a pair of wings and had flown to some other place—who can tell? Sad to say, Betty never saw Mr. Wu again, nor did she ever meet any other members of his family in the tool-shed.

She very soon found another pet, however, I believe it was a frog this time, but somehow no one quite took Mr. Wu's place. He had been such a very unusual pet.

Can you guess who Mr. Wu was? Well, then, I will tell you. He was a stag-beetle!

Spring Song

One little icicle
Melting away,
Two little crocuses
Come out to stay,
Three little sunbeams
Dancing about,
Four little children
Run—with a shout.

Four little voices
Laughing with glee,
Three little robins
Calling, "Chee! Chee!"
Two little raindrops
What fun they bring!
One little child-world
Grateful for Spring!

HILDA DEANE

Paper Cutting Is Fun

IV

The round doily designs shown in the illustrations are generally more intricate in pattern than the strips we have considered in previous chapters but they are not much more difficult to make.

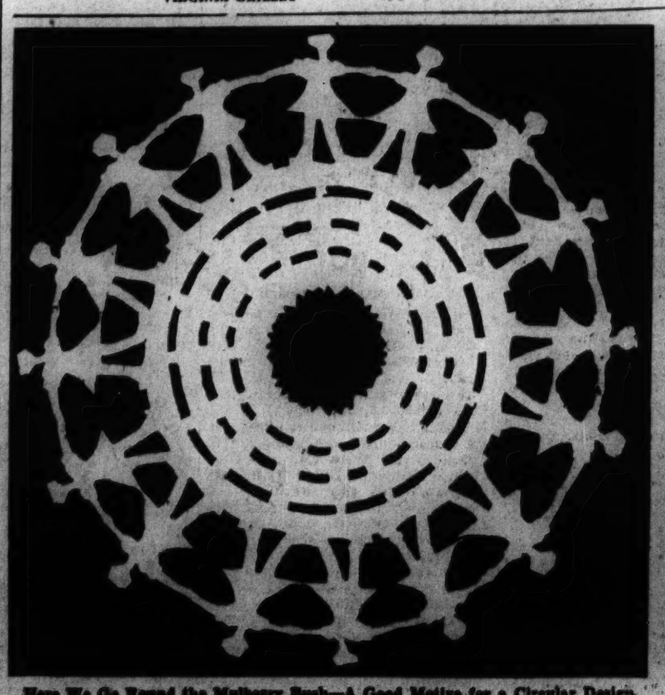
First, you will need to learn how to cut a circle. You can, of course, draw around a plate or other round object, or make a circle with a pair of compasses. But it is really far better and more satisfactory to cut it from a piece of folded paper. Take a square of paper and fold it so that the top corners meet the bottom corners, then fold it again so that the right-hand corners meet the left-hand corners.

Now from folded corners to folded corners cut away the edges of the paper in a half-moon sweep. You will then find, on unfolding the paper, that you have a circle. Now fold the round paper two or three times and commence to cut your pattern, at first cutting only from the edges and into the folded sides.

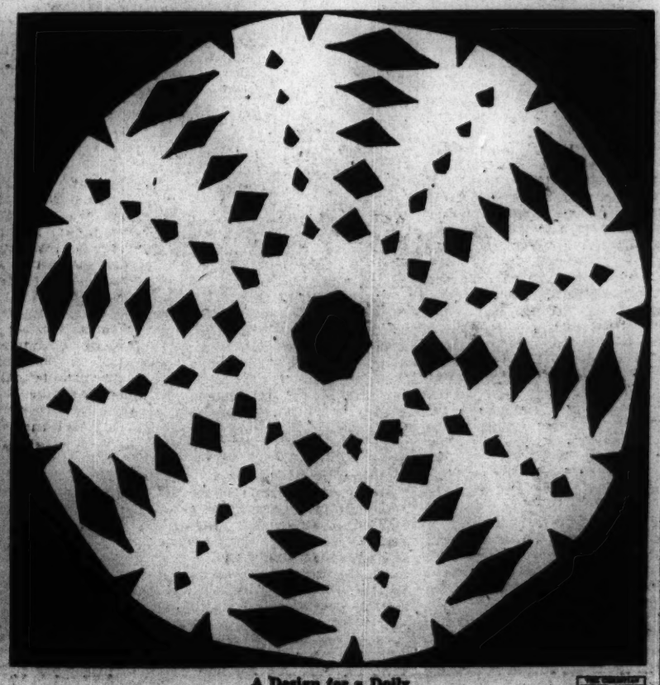
When you have produced some pretty designs in this way you can make incisions with your scissors cutting from the inside of the design as well.

Practice on an old newspaper until you are sure of yourself, and do not be afraid to experiment. Try folding the paper in different ways and see if you can devise something quite new.

Alice Chauncey



Here We Go Round the Mulberry Bush—A Good Motive for a Circular Design



A Design for a Doily

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Canadiens Give Boston Hockey Fans a Poor Exhibition—Harvard Teams Falter

Bruins Edge Canadiens In Garden Game

National Hockey League
American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	22	4	9	96	66	48
Rangers	21	5	9	111	63	47
Chicago	10	8	19	87	103	28
Detroit	8	9	20	72	100	25
Canadian Division						
Toronto	17*	8	10	108	90	42
Canadiens	14	8	13	95	94	36
Americans	11	8	13	82	89	30
Montreal	10	4	20	66	94	24

Results Feb. 12
Rangers 5, Montreal 2.
Chicago 3, Toronto 1.
Results Feb. 13
Boston 1, Canadiens 0, overtime.
Rangers 4, Montreal 1.
Chicago 1, Toronto 1, overtime.
Detroit 2, Americans 2, overtime.

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Canadiens have made their last regular schedule trip to Boston and that, is something for the local hockey fans to be happy about. In the three games they have played here this season the hockey has been more than boresome. Their first game resulted in a 1-all tie and the last two have been won by the Bruins by scores of 1-0.

Last night the Bruins edged out the Frenchmen 1-0 on a fortunate goal by Roy Goldsworthy in the early overtime. The latter attempted to pass out from behind the Canadien net and the puck was deflected into the visitors' cage. Up to that point the fans might well have stayed at home for all the hockey they saw.

Defensive Tactics

The Bruins attempted to make a game of it, but Canadiens, here with only 12 men, and minus Babe Siebert, who had a bad knee, made no effort to play offensive hockey. They were using a man-cover-man defense and never took a chance of any sort. Even when they play open hockey the Bruins have trouble with Canadiens, but when they do nothing but lay back and check all night, the game is not worth watching.

We cannot blame Canadiens for taking few chances, but when over 14,000 spend hard-earned money to see a hockey game, they should be given something. The visitors lost many friends in Boston by their exhibition last night. Even the Bruins looked none too good last night, and in view of the style of hockey adopted by Canadiens, they were made to appear even at more of a disadvantage.

It was a necessary victory for the locals because the Rangers won two games over the week end, beating Maroons in Montreal, Saturday, 5—3, and again in New York last night, 4—1. The Lester Patrick clan now are perched within one point of the Bruins for first place in the American group of the league standing. And while the locals play Maroons here tomorrow night the New Yorkers rest until the Bruins invade their territory on Thursday night.

Black Hawks Surprise

In the other games over the week end, the Chicago Black Hawks made a surprising comeback by whipping the Toronto Maple Leafs in Toronto, 2-1, on Saturday night, and then held the Leafs to a one-all draw in Chicago last night. Detroit Red Wings lost ground when they were held to a 2-2 tie by the Americans in Detroit last night.

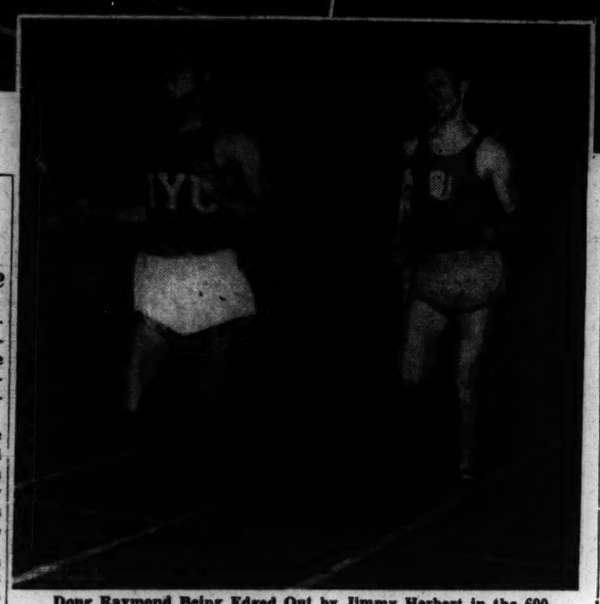
This will be an important week for the Bruins. They have a chance to increase their one-point margin over Rangers in the game against the Maroons here tomorrow night. Thursday night will be a big night for both the Bruins and Rangers, for they clash in New York, and then return here for another game the following Sunday.

Somehow or other, it seems to me that the Rangers manage a little easier schedule over the season than the Bruins. Technically, they have three more "home" games in that they face Americans in their own Garden six times instead of having to travel to play them. Their week-end schedules seem to be less burdened with successive nights on the road, too.

Glimpses in Boston Athletic Association Track Meet Saturday

By a Staff Photographer
Start of Billings Two-Mile Run
Left to Right—Ray Sears, St. Louis; Ray Underwood, Boston College; Norman Bright, San Francisco; Bill Hunnewell, Maine; Joe McCluskey, New York A. C.; J. McCormack, R. I. State, and Don Lash, Indiana, the Winner

Earle Meadows
He Won Pole Vault



Doug Raymond Being Edged Out by Jimmy Herbert in the 600

Mitchell Calls Batterymen For First Practice

Battery candidates for the Harvard varsity baseball team will report to Coach Fred Mitchell at the Briggs Cage this afternoon. Candidates for infield and outfield positions will report on Feb. 21.

Facing problems in both the pitching and catching positions and in the outfield, the Harvard coach must develop players from the junior varsity and freshman baseball teams of last spring if the Crimson is to have a representative team.

Heading the returning veterans is Capt. Ulysses J. Lupien, Jr., '39, first baseman, back at his old berth this year. Arthur L. Johns '39, veteran second baseman, will play that position again, or shortstop, and David W. Shean, Jr., '38, a third veteran, will be available at third base, or the outfield.

From last year's varsity squad, Dick Grondahl, utility infielder a year ago, is another strong infield possibility. Returning pitchers are Edmund F. Ingalls '38, Harold M. Curtiss, Jr., '39 and Donald Prouty '39. Ingalls for the last two years carried the brunt of the Harvard pitching. Coach Mitchell is hopeful of getting support for the pitching staff from Tom Healey, who pitched the freshman team to a victory over the Yale freshmen a year ago and played a tackle position on the Harvard football squad last fall.

Harvard lost both its varsity catchers last June, Frank J. Owen '37 and Alfred H. Colwell '38. Paul K. Doyle '38 was a substitute catcher on the varsity squad a year ago and a letterman. Elliot C. Bacon '39, junior varsity catcher, and Robert Fulton, captain and catcher of the freshman baseball team, will be candidates for the backstop berth this year. A newcomer for the position will be Clarence E. Boston, blocking back on the Harvard varsity football team last fall, who has had no baseball experience at Cambridge but caught at Moses Brown.

Robert T. Gannett, 2d, '39, substitute varsity outfielder and letterman a year ago, is the only experienced outfielder available.

The varsity baseball team will open its season on April 5 when it begins a spring recess southern trip, playing the University of Virginia at Charlottesville. Games will follow with Navy at Annapolis April 6; Georgetown at Washington April 7; Lafayette at Easton April 8, and Harvard will play its first Eastern Intercollegiate League game against Columbia in New York April 9.

The Crimson will open its Soldiers Field season April 13 playing Boston University. Games to follow are: April 16, Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 19, Cornell at Ithaca; 23, Princeton at Princeton; 27 Boston University at Riverside; 30, Princeton; May 3 University of New Hampshire at Durham; 6, Pennsylvania; 7, St. John's University; 13, Cornell; 14, Columbia; 16, Tufts; 18, Brown; 21, Dartmouth; 25, R. I. State; 28, Holy Cross at Worcester; 30, Brown at Providence; June 4, Holy Cross; 11, Tufts at Medford; 15, Virginia; 18, Dartmouth at Hanover; 21, Yale at New Haven; 22, Yale; 24, Yale at New London.

Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

SAN FRANCISCO — Jimmy Demaret, Houston, Texas, whips Sam Snead, 4 and 3, in 36-hole final of $5,000 match play golf open.

PHILADELPHIA — Al Ramsey, Cleveland, defeats Lester Cummings, New York, 15—12, 15—12, 17—15 to take national professional squash racquets championship.

PALM BEACH—Bobby Riggs wins over Charles Harris, 6—0, 6—3, 3—6, 4—6, 6—1 in final of Everglades Club tennis tournament.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Vic Ronchetti, Chicago, and Janet Milne, Saranac Lake, capture men's and women's senior North American amateur speed skating championships with 150 and 100 points each.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y. — Aubrey Wells' crew wins national A. A. U. four-man bobsleigh title with time of 4:36.64 for four one-mile heats, bettering record for Mt. Van Hoevenberg run; Ivan Brown and A. M. Washbond set new two-man bobsleigh record of 1:12.47 for one-mile heat and 4:52.36 for four heats in winning title.

SYDNEY, Australia—Tom Lavery, South Africa, betters listed world record by winning 120-yard high hurdles in 14 seconds in British Empire Games.

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia—United States hockey team defeats Latvia 1-0, Norway 7-1 in opening play of world amateur championships.

HANOVER, N. H. — Dartmouth wins own Winter Carnival team title as Dick Durrance and Ted Hunter finish one-two in slalom race; Nils Ele, Norway, takes ski jump.

CHICAGO — Birger Ruud wins Central U. S. ski jump with leaps of 151 and 162 feet; Sigmund Ruud, second.

SAN FRANCISCO — Torchy and Doug Peden win six-day bike race.

NORTH CREEK, N. Y.—James Snell of the Mount Greylock Ski Club, North Adams, Mass., won the New York State downhill skiing championship held on the ridge trail of Gore Mountain. Turning in the fastest time of 1:55.2, Snell led a field of 31 Class A and B competitors from New York and western Massachusetts.

STOWE, Vt.—Skiing down an icy trail, William Hinton of Putney, Vt., a Harvard freshman, won the Vermont downhill ski championship. His time on the Nosedive run, where the national championships will be raced March 5 and 6, was 3m., 3.4s.

Cecile Bowes Is Champion

Cecile Bowes of Philadelphia is the new United States squash racquets champion. She defeated her Philadelphia teammate, Anne Page, in the title-round match at the Harvard Club of Boston on Saturday, 15—8, 15—12, 11—15, 10—15, 15—12. Miss Bowes was runnerup to Miss Page in the last two national championships and recently served notice that she was going places this year when she defeated Miss Page for the Pennsylvania State title.

International-American Hockey League
Eastern Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Philadelphia	14	4	11	86	75	32
Providence	13	4	12	89	93	30
New Haven	13	4	11	79	80	30
Springfield	9	5	11	71	80	23
Western Division						
Cleveland	19	7	7	84	72	45
Pittsburgh	18	4	11	82	82	40
Syracuse	16	4	13	100	94	36

Results Feb. 12
Syracuse 4, Pittsburgh 0.
Cleveland 3, Philadelphia 1.
New Haven 4, Springfield 1.
Results Feb. 13
Philadelphia 3, Syracuse 2.
Cleveland 5, New Haven 3, overtime.
Providence 5, Springfield 3.

Cornell Remains Only Threat To Dartmouth Lead

Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League

College	Won	Lost	Points For	Points Agst	P. C.
Dartmouth	6	1	311	252	.857
Cornell	4	2	247	257	.667
Columbia	2	2	157	151	.500
Harvard	2	2	146	138	.500
Pennsylvania	3	3	236	239	.500
Yale	2	6	270	320	.250
Princeton	1	4	165	175	.200

Results Feb. 12.
Yale 38, Harvard 33.
Pennsylvania 51, Cornell 45.
Dartmouth 44, Princeton 38.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14 (AP)—Dartmouth and Cornell, first and second teams in the Eastern Intercollegiate League, will close in for the sharpest firing of the league race this week, a week which may decide the outcome of the race.

Dartmouth, at the top of the heap with six victories in seven games, entertains the Big Red Saturday night. If Cornell, minus the services of Walt Foertsch, can win this one and the game with Harvard at Cambridge Friday night, it will be anybody's race with the two teams tied for first place.

It is a big assignment for Cornell. With Foertsch out of the lineup, the Ithacans dropped a hard one to Penn's in-and-out forces at Ithaca Saturday, 51 to 45.

That game was not the only upset of the night. Yale downed Harvard, 35 to 33, for its second triumph of the league season and took some of the luster from the Crimson's record, one of its best in league history. This surprise, and the Cornell-Penn game, diverted attention from Dartmouth's workmanlike defeat of Princeton, 44 to 38, the same night.

The week's results sent Columbia, Harvard and Penn into a triple deadlock for third place with only Cornell in a position to challenge Dartmouth.

While the Big Red lost Foertsch, Carl Wilson, a teammate, tagged after Dartmouth's Will Thomas for league scoring leadership. Thomas slackened his pace somewhat, but has 74 points in seven games, while Wilson has 66. Thomas has 27 field goals and 20 foul shots to top the circuit in both departments.

Katherine Rawls Breaks Another

By the Associated Press

Coral Gables, Fla., Feb. 14

Katherine Rawls did her weekly chore yesterday, bettering another United States women's swimming record.

Using a breaststroke, the Fort Lauderdale, Fla., girl did 100 yards in 1m. 16.9s. over a 20-yard course in the Miami Biltmore pool. She was timed by A. A. U. officials. The listed record is 1m. 20.8s., set by Agnes Geraghty of New York at Omaha, Neb., in 1926.

Miss Rawls, voted the country's outstanding woman athlete of 1937 in an Associated Press poll of sports writers, has lowered six national records in the Biltmore pool since Jan. 1.

Lightbody's Thrilling Finish Earns Hallahan Trophy Votes

Seldom has an indoor track meet been packed with so many thrills and dramatic situations as that of the Boston Athletic Association Saturday night. There were no world records to go into ecstasies over, but there were exciting races from beginning to end and times were good enough to satisfy the 14,000 who attended.

James D. Lightbody Jr., son of the former Olympic champion and a sophomore at Harvard, won the John J. Hallahan trophy for the outstanding athletic achievement of the night. Lightbody won the Harvard-Yale relay race for the Crimson when he made up a 25-yard deficit by running the final quarter in 49.3s.

Grand Spurt

The Harvard youngster ran a beautiful quarter in the face of almost insurmountable odds. The first man on the Harvard relay quartet was spilled at the first turn after a rather rugged elbowing contest with his Yale rival. That spill enabled the Eli to pile up a huge lead, but Lightbody electrified the house with his grand spurt.

That finishing quarter by Lightbody assures the Crimson a really great relay team when Torbie Macdonald and Al Hanlon return to action. There are possibilities of a record-breaking combination out in Cambridge and Coach Jaakko Mikkola has his fingers crossed in hoping.

It seems almost too bad that some one of the Hallahan trophy voters failed to recognize the exhibition of Norman Bright of San Francisco. The coast runner followed Don Lash, Indiana super-star, across the finish line in the two-mile only a yard or so behind. He kept close over the entire distance and actually furnished a challenge on the last lap. Lash had too much power, however, and held him off. While Bright did not exactly press Lash, he did manage to make a race of it and the Indiana favorite was timed in 9m. 3.6s. The veteran Joe McCluskey of New York, Floyd Lochner of St. Louis and Ray Sears were out-distanced.

Glenn Cunningham favored Boston track fans with a valiant effort to set a new mile-mark for the meet and despite the lack of competition he proceeded to fulfill his promise. He flew around the Garden boards with smooth rhythmic motion to show the 14,000 in attendance the fastest mile ever run in Boston. He was clocked in 4.10 and it was the twelfth time he has run a mile under 4.12.

Equals World Record

Doug Raymond, Boston University dash man, made himself a decided favorite by his sterling bid in the 600 where he barely was edged out by the New York Negro runner, Jimmy Herbert. Herbert was forced to run the fastest 600 of the season, turning in a 1.12.3 time. Allan Tolmich of Detroit nosed out Forest Towns of Georgia in the 45-yard hurdles but not until he had equaled the world record of 5.7.

Ben Johnson, New York University sprinter, took the Briggs 50-yard dash, in 5.5; Charlie Beethan of New York won the Lapham 1000 in 2.17.6, but the trophy went to Charlie Hornbostel, winner two years ago with the best time, 2.13.8.

The Olympic pole vault champion, Earle Meadows, cleared 14 feet to win the event and then tried to break the world record when he attempted to soar over 14 ft. 5¾ in.

Mel Walker of Ohio took the high jump with leap of 6ft. 7in.

The relays were replete with thrilling performances, but no records were endangered. The famed twins from North Texas State Teachers' college, the Browns and the Rideouts, failed to impress in their attempt to put on a relay team and they finished far in the ruck of race won by Manhattan. They were last in a field which included New York University, Yale and Boston College.

W. M.

Yale Five Upsets Favored Crimson In Cage Battle

Harvard's varsity swimming, polo and fencing teams wrote victories in the H. A. A. books over the week end, but the records were balanced by the basketball, hockey and wrestling squads.

Hal Ulen's powerful undefeated tank team shattered two records in scoring over Columbia University in the Indoor Athletic Building pool at Cambridge on Saturday, 54 to 21. Graham Cummin swam the 150-yard backstroke in 1m. 37.3s., breaking the Crimson mark he established in 1936.

The relay quartet of Don Barker, Don McKay, Bill Kendall and Capt. Charley Hutter was clocked at 3m. 36.5s., for a new standard in the 400-yard event. It was an Eastern Intercollegiate League meet.

Harvard's indoor polo riders defeated Army at West Point, 11 to 8. The Crimson fencers halted Brown University, 15½ to 11½, at Providence.

Perhaps the biggest surprise of the week end was contributed by the Yale varsity basketball five as it stopped a heavily-favored squad of Crimson shooters, 35 to 33, on the New Haven court. The Cambridge boys loomed as a threat to the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League crown, while the Eli had slipped to the bottom of the standing. However, the local's hopes of winning their first cage title under Wes Fesler have now faded considerably.

A goal by Capt. Dick Lewis 18 seconds after the start of the overtime period was the deciding factor in Dartmouth's 3-to-2 hockey triumph over Harvard at Hanover, N. H. As some 2,500 carnival spectators looked on, the Crimson took an early lead, but could not hold it. The victory put the Green in first place in the Quadrangular League and made its grip more secure on fourth place in the Triple-I circuit.

Pennsylvania scored a 19-to-9 victory over the Crimson wrestlers on Saturday in the Indoor Athletic Building.

Harvard Sextet Invades Canada This Week End

International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League Standing

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
McGill	7	0	1	61	12	14
Queen's	7	0	2	41	31	14
Toronto	4	1	2	31	22	9
Dartmouth	4	0	3	27	42	8
Harvard	2	0	2	10	12	4
Princeton	2	0	4	17	26	4
Montreal	1	0	7	21	46	2
Yale	0	1	6	16	33	1

Results Feb. 12
Dartmouth 3, Harvard 2.
McGill 4, Toronto 2.

The International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League and the Quadrangular circuit were thrown into an upheaval over the week end due two upset victories.

In the Three-I loop Queen's University of Kingston, Ont., defeated powerful McGill in an exciting overtime affair, 5 to 3. This was the first defeat the Montreal Redmen have experienced in two years of league competition.

The other upset was Dartmouth's victory over Harvard before a Dartmouth Carnival crowd last Saturday afternoon. This game also went into overtime with the Indians skating out in front by the slim margin of 3 to 2. Incidentally, Harvard's defeat was its first in two years by an American college, Dartmouth doing the trick in 1936.

By virtue of Dartmouth's surprise triumph the Big Green six solidified its fourth-place position in the Three-I league and took a commanding spot on top of the Quad league.

Queen's victory last Friday night gave them sole possession of the Three-I league lead, but McGill saw to it Saturday night that this prestige didn't last over 24 hours, for the Redmen vaulted back into a first-place tie by downing Toronto, 4 to 2.

This week Harvard invades Canadian terrain for league games with Queen's on Friday night and Toronto on Saturday. The brand of hockey that both of these Canadian sixes have been showing in their past few games spells bad news for the Crimson. Last year Harvard marched through both of these teams on Boston ice, running into the most trouble with Toronto. Harvard won out, 5 to 4, after 20 minutes of overtime.

The battle for the Three-I league championship is between Queen's and McGill, with the Redmen favored to defend the crown they won last year. While McGill has two more games to play, Toronto and Montreal, neither of these appear strong enough to provide an upset. Queen's has only Harvard left and seems fairly certain of victory. If the Redmen do win both of their remaining games they will have 18 points to their credit, while the best Queen's can do is to garner 16.

With the championship of this league to be settled by Canadian teams, interest here is in the race for Quad league honors. Harvard, who has held the title for the past two years, is in danger of losing it this year. At the present time Dartmouth is the most serious contender. The Indians have finished their series with Yale, defeating them twice, and only have three remaining contests. Coach Eddie Jeremiah will bring his Indians to the Boston Garden Feb. 23 for their return game with Harvard.

Major-League Baseball Clubs Begin Move to Training Camps

NEW YORK, Feb. 14 (AP)—This is the week winter starts a fast and early fadeout for Mr. Gus Q. Baseball Player.

The time has come for the pitchers, catchers, managers and magnates to trade such things as winter overcoats and hotstove cracker barrels for tickets to somewhere in Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, California or, if it concerns the Chicago Cubs, Catalina Island. Lots of them are either at their training camps already, or are on the way there as fast as they can make tracks.

Giants Start First

Of course, it means that the off-season lazing around is finished, and that from here on in, the business of balls and strikes must be strictly minded. But it is nice work if you can get it, the pay is good, and there is plenty to eat. So who is going to fuss about such hard labor as chasing a horsehide sphere around some sunny lot in Dixie.

For instance, while a lot of us stay up North, wrapped to the chin in woolens, there will be a considerably more fortunate party of New York Giants shoving off tomorrow night for Hot Springs, Ark. Two catchers and five pitchers will be in the party, along with Secretary Eddie Brannick and Vice-President Leo Bondy.

At Hot Springs they will pick up Cliff Melton, who pulled in earlier. The whole bunch will stop off for several days of thawing out process before getting along to the National League champions' training camp at Baton Rouge, La., where Coach Pancho Snyder is already getting things in readiness for the arrival of the batterymen, Feb. 28.

Cochrane at Camp

Or if is is Florida you want to hear about, consider Mickey Cochrane and such of his Detroit Tigers as Elden Auker, Schoolboy Rowe, Hank Greenberg, JoJo White and Billy Rogell, who are already at the Lakeland camp, although the Detroits are not scheduled there until March 6.

Manager Jimmy Dykes has packed up and is en route to the White Sox camp at Pasadena. He started out from his bowling alleys about a week ago, and is probably looking at the view of Central America around the Panama Canal right now.

Jimmy and Mickey are not the only ones who are stealing a march on the weather and the calendar. Manager Frankie Frisch of the Cardinals decided Saturday it was time either to get a new overcoat or get somewhere it would not be needed. So he left the Frisch residence at New Rochelle, N. Y., and headed for the club's layout at St. Petersburg, where he will find Ducky Medwick there before him.

Griffith in South

Clark Griffith is not called the "Old Fox" for nothing. He knew warmer places than Washington, so he is down at his Senators' camp at Orlando. Bob Feller, who is a young fellow and should not mind the mercury dropping around Van Meter, Iowa, is driving his big new car in the general direction of Miami, before moving over to the Cleveland camp at New Orleans. Billy Evans is getting the Red Sox camp ready at Sarasota, while Manager Joe Cronin and Jimmy Foxx have started conditioning at Hot Springs, Va.

As a group, the Giants are the earliest under way this year, with their trek to Hot Springs, Ark., but as usual, Connie Mack and his Athletics start the ball rolling so far as training camp squads are concerned. The venerable leader leaves Philadelphia next Saturday with his pitchers and catchers and will open the Lake Charles, La., camp Feb. 22. From then on, the various clubs will be checking in and opening things up almost daily. Here is the list.

Club	Camp
Athletics	Lake Charles, La.
Boston Bees	Bradenton, Fla.
Chicago Cubs	Catalina Island
Phillies	Biloxi, Miss.
Cincinnati	Tampa, Fla.
Yankees	St. Petersburg, Fla.
Washington	Orlando, Fla.
Cleveland	New Orleans
Giants	Baton Rouge, La.
Cardinals	St. Petersburg
Red Sox	Sarasota, Fla.
White Sox	Pasadena, Calif.
Brooklyn	Clearwater, Fla.
Pittsburgh	San Bernardino, Calif.
Detroit	Lakeland, Fla.
Browns	San Antonio, Texas

Rifle Site Selected

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (AP)—The National Rifle Association has announced the selection of the George Washington University rifle range for Middle Atlantic finals in the national intercollegiate rifle championship. The Naval Academy team will defend its national title in the competition April 2. Other teams have been entered from Georgetown, Maryland, Virginia Military, Virginia Poly, Florida, Penn State, Pennsylvania, Cornell, Lehigh, Columbia, Brooklyn Poly, and Drexel.

Penn Issues 940 Invitations

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14—Invitations to the forty-fourth annual University of Pennsylvania Relay Carnival to be held on Franklin Field, April 29 and 30, have been extended to 940 colleges and high and preparatory schools, H. Jamison Swarts, Director of Athletics at Pennsylvania, and manager of the Carnival has announced. The total exceeds by 24 the number issued a year ago. The list includes 252 colleges, 146 preparatory schools and 542 high schools in 41 states, the District of Columbia and Canada. Sixteen more high schools and 12 more colleges have been added to the list which four less preparatory schools have been invited. Of the total number of invitations more than 500 are expected to be accepted for the two days of relay racing and field events.

Sporting Around the Hub

The Boston Bees, who leave for their spring training base in Bradenton, Fla., one week from Wednesday, released their club roster this morning. Thirty-three names appear on the itinerary, many of them youngsters who will make the veterans step for regular berths.

Fourteen are pitchers—12 of them right-handers. The "lefties" are Milburn Shoffner and Billy Weir. The former came up from Scranton late last season. Weir, a youngster from Melrose and formerly a University of New Hampshire star, was out most of last year and will attempt a comeback.

The remaining names on the roster include four catchers, nine infielders and six outfielders. One receiver, three infielders and one gardener will probably be dropped before the team leaves Bradenton, or shortly thereafter. Conditioning for the batterymen is scheduled to begin on Friday, Feb. 25, with the entire squad on hand a week later.

The pitching list includes Bobby Reis, a utility player who Stengel believes should be on the relief hurling corps, but who may eventually be retained as a reserve infielder. He can do a fair job at any position with the possible exception of catching.

The Boston Olympics completely routed the visiting Sacred Heart hockey club from Concord, N. H., at the Garden yesterday afternoon. It was the Concord team's first setback in 16 starts. The local team piled up a four-goal lead in the first period and was never threatened.

The boys in the rush seats presented Win Green, trainer of the Bruins, with a trunk before last night's National Hockey League game on Garden ice. One hundred and eighty-five upper gallery customers contributed to the gift. The popular Win was wished much success in his new venture as trainer of the Red Sox.

Boston Garden's next track and field event is the annual Quadrangular meet on Feb. 26; between Harvard, Yale, Cornell and Dartmouth.

N. E. College Results

Basketball
Wesleyan 29, Williams 28.
Springfield 52, Providence 32.
Boston University 58, Trinity 40.
Brown 54, Colgate 46.
Rhode Island 62, Connecticut 48.
Dartmouth 44, Princeton 38.
Vermont 46, New York State Teachers 26.
Yale 35, Harvard 33.
Amherst 40, Tufts 34.
Assumption 27, Fitchburg Teachers 25.
Clark University 52, Worcester Tech 30.
New Hampshire 46, Northeastern 38.
St. Anselm 49, Lowell Textile 39.
Hockey
Dartmouth 3, Harvard 2.
New Hampshire 19, St. Anselm 2.
Boston College 5, Williams 4.
M. I. T. 8, Northeastern 4.
Wrestling
Williams 14½, Wesleyan 13½.
Pennsylvania 19, Harvard 9.
Brown 20, Springfield 8.
Amherst 26, M. I. T. 8.
Swimming
Cornell 55, Penn State 20.
Williams 56, Bowdoin 17.
Brown 47, Springfield 28.
Wesleyan 48, Connecticut 27
Harvard 54, Columbia 21.
Yale 56, Army 17.
Boxing
Army 5, Yale 3.
Polo
Optimists 20, Yale 17.
Squash Racquets
Wesleyan 4, M. I. T. 1.
Fencing
Harvard 15½, Brown 11½.

Racers Win Hockey Title

LONDON, Feb. 14 (CP Cable) — Harringay Racers wound up the National League hockey schedule Saturday night with a 2-1 victory over Wembley Lions, last year's champions. Racers won this year's title more than a week ago. The final standing left Racers 11 points up on Harringay Greyhounds, who played a 2-all tie with Wembley Monarchs Saturday night. In the third game on the final. Bill Streatham beat Earl's Court Rangers 6-2. The teams start the post-schedule National tournament tomorrow.

American Hockey Association
Tulsa 3, St. Paul 1.
St. Louis 2, Wichita 0.
Minneapolis 3, Kansas City 2.

Williams Renews Caldwell's Contract

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Feb. 14—Charley Caldwell, Williams College football coach, who has been mentioned prominently as a possible successor to Coach Herbert O. (Fritz) Crisler at Princeton University, yesterday was reappointed for another three-year term here.

The present contract of Caldwell, former Princeton athlete, does not expire until 1939, so the new appointment, announced by President James Phinney Baxter, 3d, carries him through to 1942.

The Williams President also announced that Fielding Simmons, Jr., captain of the 1937 Williams College eleven, had been appointed assistant freshman coach.

Husky Crews to Race On Hudson Next June

SEATTLE, Feb. 14 (AP)—The University of Washington has decided to defend all three of its national intercollegiate rowing championships—varsity, junior-varsity, and freshman — on the Hudson River at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., next June.

"It is the sporting gesture for Washington to send all three of its crews back again this year," said Ray Eckman, Athletic Director, in officially accepting an invitation of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association.

"We may not win again but at least we will have given our rival rowing institutions a 'shot' at us in championship competition." The Huskies have scored a clean sweep on the Hudson the last two years.

Simmons to Coach

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Feb. 14 (AP)—Fielding Simmons, Jr., captain of the 1937 Williams College football team, has been appointed assistant freshman football coach.

Big Ten Basketball
Ohio State 37, Purdue 29.
Minnesota 26, Illinois 23.
Northwestern 27, Wisconsin 22.
Iowa 43, Chicago 29.

Leroy Weir Faces Glidden; Boston Wins Team Title

BALTIMORE, Feb. 14 (AP)—Leroy Weir, game Detroiter who defeated a former champion to get a crack at the title, essayed today to wrest the singles squash racquets crown from Germain Glidden to New York, in the national tournament.

Glidden, seeking his third championship, staked his crown on a match with Weir. Theodore Manos of Pittsburgh was pitted against A. M. Sonnabend of Boston for the veterans' title.

Weir fought his way into the finals yesterday by turning back Neil Sullivan of Philadelphia, a former champion.

Glidden eliminated E. R. Sargent of Philadelphia, in the quarterfinal, and Hunter Lott, also of Philadelphia, in the semifinals.

Boston won the team title by defeating New York, 4 to 1.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Birger Ruud, Norwegian ski jumper, retained world title on last jump, measuring 65½ meters, at Chamonix, Switzerland.

Three Years Ago

Casey Stengel signed new three-year contract to manage Brooklyn Dodgers at increased pay.

Ivy Swimming League
Harvard 54, Columbia 31.
Annapolis 54, Pennsylvania 31.

Where to Dine
MANCHESTER, N. H.
Puritan Confectionery Co.
Tea Room, Candies, Ices
MANCHESTER, N. H.
57 HANOVER STREET Tel. 4307
897 ELM STREET Tel. 4710
PURITAN ICE CREAM STAND
CONCORD, N. H. 19 N. MAIN STREET
LAWRENCE, MASS. 401 ESSEX STREET
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Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

• Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange •

Today's sales (est.) 420,000
Previous day 387,210
1938 volume to date 39,813,892
1937 volume to date 84,590,686

Steels Somewhat Higher; Trading Dull; Bonds Rise

NEW YORK, Feb. 14 (AP)—Steel shares headed a trifling upturn in the stock market today, with most gains registered in fractions.

Profit taking halted a first-hour rally and advances of around a point or more were shaved.

Transactions were at the rate of about 400,000 shares.

Trading Dull

Business was slow and the ticker tape was frequently motionless. Most trading was of the cash variety, it was asserted by traders who pointed out that brokers' loans, an index of margin activity, had dropped to $572,000,000, the lowest figure since early in 1935.

Up most of the time were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, U. S. Rubber, American Telephone, Westinghouse Electric, Philip Morris, Union Carbide and Boeing. In a narrower field were Chrysler, International Harvester, Western Union, Anaconda, du Pont, Standard Oil of New Jersey, Santa Fe and Air Reduction.

Stocks that dropped a bit included Sears Roebuck, J. I. Case, and International Nickel.

Rail Bonds Rise

Sustained buying interest in secondary rails provided a good prop to the bond market today and gains of minor fractions to more than a point were well distributed throughout the list.

At the beginning of the final hour active issues holding firmly in the advancing column included Baltimore & Ohio refunding 5s, Brooklyn Manhattan Transit 4½s, Cleveland Union Terminal 4½s, Great Northern 3¾s and Nickel Plate 5½s.

U. S. Governments ranged from 3-32ds lower to 9-32ds higher with more advances than declines. Japanese bonds were under pressure in the foreign group with losses of more than a point.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14 (AP)—Early advances of fractions to more than a point in leading curb stocks were fairly well retained in late trading today, although some issues slipped back from the best.

Pennsylvania Salt, Novadel-Agene, Edison Brothers Stores, Humble Oil, Newmont Mining, Montgomery Ward "A" and Aluminum Co. were 1 to 3 higher and fractional improvement was shown by Pantepec Oil, Lake Shore Mines, American Cyanamid "B" and Wright Hargreaves.

Aluminum Ltd. slumped around 4 points in fairly active trading. Minor losses were registered by Sherwin Williams, Cities Service, Gulf Oil and Teck-Hughes.

Banking Subjects Discussed on Radio

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Discussions on banking subjects, under the auspices of the Public Affairs Committee, New York Chapter of the American Institute of Banking, are being given over radio station WNAC each Wednesday, 6:15 to 6:45 p. m.

The dates and subjects of these broadcasts are as follows:

Feb. 16—Do You Know the Facts About Savings Banks? Everett Livesey, Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn; John A. Elbe, Lincoln Savings Bank of Brooklyn.

Feb. 23—The Education of the Young Banker. Dr. Ralph S. Alexander, with Columbia University; Educational Advisor, New York Chapter, A. I. B.; Gwynne A. Prosser, assistant to the Eudational Advisor.

March 2—Mr. and Mrs. Gulliver Travel Again. Norman M. Almack, Public National Bank & Trust Company; William H. Short, Chase National Bank; Miss Jennie Grazzini.

March 9—Borrowing from Your Bank; Ward Neil, National City Bank; Manliff M. Dean, Chase National Bank.

March 16—Federal Reserve System. (Participants to be announced over radio.)

March 23—The Banks' Part in Foreign Trade. William H. Koenig, Columbia University; George W. Lyman, Irving Trust Company.

March 30—Penelope Goes to the Bank Esther I. Olson, Chase National Bank; Dr. Charles A. Tonsor, principal, Grover Cleveland High School; in charge of public speaking classes at New York Chapter, A. I. B.

Recommends Judgment For Penney in Bank Suit

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—Special Master Harold Harper recommended that a depositors' claim for $882,000 against J. C. Penney, former chairman of the board of the closed City National Bank of Miami, be ended with a judgment for Mr. Penney.

The claim was part of a suit for $3,000,000 against the chain store magnate. The opinion will be submitted for affirmation to Judge John C. Knox of the United States District Court in the southern district of New York.

Depositors claimed Mr. Penney and the Penney-Gwinn Corporation withdrew the amount six months before the bank closed, thereby taking preference over the other depositors.

Mullins Manufacturing Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Mullins Manufacturing Company, and wholly owned subsidiaries, reported net income of $534,072, equal to 61 cents a share, for the year ended Dec. 31. This compares with $525,225 or 59 cents in 1936. The company, manufacturers of stamped parts for the automobile trade, has properties in Salem and Warren, Ohio.

Motor Wheel Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—Motor Wheel Corp. and subsidiaries, for the year ended Dec. 31, reported a net profit of $1,796,143, equal to $2.11 a share, as against $1,800,923 or $2.12 in 1936.

The company, producer of wheels, hubs and brake drums, has its principal plants in Lansing, Mich., Memphis, Tenn., Harrison, Ark., and Jackson, Tenn.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
38⅞	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	36⅞	36¼	36¼	Feb 4
52	36	Acme Sti (4)	2	40	40	40	Feb 11
10⅝	8¼	Adams Exp (.80g)	5	9¼	9¼	9¼	
20¾	19	Adams-Millis (2a)	2	19½	19½	19½	Feb 11
22	19½	Addressog (1.40)	7	20¼	20¼	20¼	Feb 10
1¾	1⅝	Advance Rumely	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	Feb 10
58¼	46½	Air Reduction (1a)	15	50⅞	48¾	50½	+2⅜
1¼	1	Air-Way El Appl	2	1	1	1	Feb 11
13⅝	10⅝	Alas Juneau(.80a)	20	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
1⅝	1¼	Alleghany Corp	3	1⅝	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
17⅞	12	Alleghany pf xw	1	12	12	12	— ⅛
17⅞	11¼	Alleghany pf$2.40xw	1	12½	12	12	Feb 9
17¼	12	Alleghany pf$40xw	1	13½	13	13¾	+ ¼
17½	13½	Alleghany pr pf	1	14	14	14	Feb 10
31¾	15½	Allegheny Steel	1	16	16	16	
9⅝	7½	Allen Industries	1	8	8	8	+ ⅛
178½	154½	Al Chem&Dye(6a)	4	160	150¾	160	+ ⅝
9¾	8	Allied Kid (1)	2	9	9	9	Feb 9
14⅝	11	Allied Mills (2g)	4	12½	12½	12½	Feb 8
9¾	6½	Allied Strs	12	7⅝	7½	7½	+ ⅛
53½	42	Allied St pf (5)	2	45	45	45	+ ¼
51⅜	38	Allis-Ch Mfg (⅝e)	14	43¾	42½	43¾	Feb 11
15¼	11¾	Alpha P Cem (1)	3	13¾	13½	13¾	Feb 11
3⅜	2¼	Amal Leather	3	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
24	18⅞	Amal Leath pf (3)	3	20	18⅞	18⅞	Feb 8
68½	57	Amerada Corp (3)	3	65¼	64½	65¼	+ ¼
66	55	Am Ag Ch Del (7¾g)	2	55	55	55	Feb 5
15⅞	11	Am Bk Note (½e)	1	13	13	13	
42½	30⅞	Am Bk Shoe(3.40g)	1	38	38	38	+1
82½	70¾	Am Can (4)	6	82¾	81	82¾	+1¾
167	163	Am Can pf (7)	4	166	164	166	—1
27½	19½	Am Car&Fdy(¾g)	4	22	21¾	22	— ⅛
100½	93	Am Car&F pf (4g)	1	43½	43½	43½	Feb 11
100½	92	Am Ch&Cbl pf (5)	8	14	13½	14	
101	95	Am Chicle (4a)	1	93	93	93	Feb 7
8	6	Am Colortype	1	101	101	101	Feb 11
13¾	10½	Am Com Alco (½g)	1	6½	6½	6½	Feb 11
16¾	13¼	Am Crystal S (½e)	4	12¾	12	12½	+ ⅜
4¾	3⅜	Am Encaus Tiling	3	14	13¾	14	+ ⅛
6½	5	Am European	6	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅛
4⅜	3	Am & Foreign Pow	1	5	5	5	Feb 3
19	12	Am & F P $6 pf	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
24	16⅜	Am & F P $7 pf	4	13¾	13½	13½	— ⅛
11½	7½	Am & F P 2 pf	1	16½	16½	16½	Feb 11
12	10	Am-Hawaii SS (1a)	1	8	8	8	Feb 10
4⅜	3	Am Hide&Leather	3	10¾	10¾	10¾	Feb 9
26	20	Am Hide & L pf (3)	3	3¼	3	3	Feb 11
37¾	33⅜	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	20	20	20	Feb 9
2	1⅝	Am Ice	1	38¾	38¾	38¾	Feb 10
16½	15½	Am Ice pf (2½g)	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	Feb 9
7⅞	5¾	Am International	2	16½	15¼	16½	Feb 11
23¾	16½	Am Locomotive	5	6⅝	6½	6⅝	Feb 11
74½	56	Am Locom pf (7g)	2	20¾	20⅝	20¾	+ ⅛
14½	12⅝	Am M & Fdy (.30e)	2	60	60	60	Feb 10
4¾	3⅜	Am M & Met	2	13¾	13¼	13½	
38¾	29	Am Metal (3g)	2	4½	4½	4½	+ ¼
104	103	Am Met 6% pf (6)	16	32⅞	32⅜	32⅞	Feb 10
7½	4	Am Pow & Lt	2	103	103	103	Jan 31
40½	26	Am P & L $6pf(5⅝g)	6	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ⅛
33	22	AmP&L$5pf(4.68¾g)	3	28	27½	27½	—1
13⅝	11¾	Am Rad&St S (.80)	1	24½	24½	24½	Feb 11
22⅞	17¼	Am Roll Mill	30	13	12¾	12¾	— ½
78	66	Am Roll M pf (4½)	3	19	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
20⅞	17	Am Safety Raz (2)	1	70½	70½	70½	Feb 11
13¼	10	Am Seating (1¾g)	4	18	18	18	Feb 8
56¾	44¼	Am Sm&R (¾e)	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	Feb 8
131	121	Am Sm&R pf (7)	16	50	48⅝	50	+1¾
51¾	50½	Am Snuff Co (3a)	2	121¼	121	121	Feb 10
34¾	22⅝	Am Stl Fdrs (¾e)	6	51⅝	50½	50½	Feb 9
11¾	8¼	Am Stores	8	28	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅛
31	25	Am Sugar Ref (2)	1	9½	9½	9½	Feb 11
112	108½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	20½	20½	20½	Feb 9
18½	14	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	5	110	110	110	Feb 4
149¾	127½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	Feb 2
71	60¾	Am Tobacco (5)	24	136⅛	134½	136½	+2⅝
72¾	63½	Am Tob B (5)	6	64⅞	63½	64	— ¾
139½	138¾	Am Tob pf (6)	5	66	65½	65½	+ ⅛
7⅞	5⅛	Am Type Fdrs	2	139¼	138¾	139¼	+ ¼
13½	8¾	Am Wat Wks	1	6½	6¼	6½	Feb 11
86	80	Am W W 1 pf (6)	28	9	8¾	9	+ ¼
5⅝	4	Am Woolen	2	76	76	76	—4
33½	27	Am Wool pf	1	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
8½	4¾	Am Zinc L&S	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	Feb 11
40	34	Am Zinc pr pf(2½g)	5	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
36¾	27¾	Anaconda (3⅛g)	2	37½	37½	37½	Jan 17
50	36	Anacon W & C	65	32⅝	31¾	32⅛	+ ⅜
18	15½	Anchor Hk Gl(.80a)	1	39	39	39	Feb 8
19	11½	Andes Copper (½g)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
		A P W Paper	3	14¾	13½	13½	Feb 3
30¼	25¾	Arch-Dan-M (½e)	1	28½	28½	28½	Feb 10
100½	95	Armour Del pf (7)	1	100	99¼	100	Feb 8
6⅞	5½	Armour Ill (.70g)	16	5¾	5¾	5¾	
72	58	Arm Ill pr pf (6)	2	63⅝	62	62	—1
94½	90	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	94½	94½	94½	Jan 31
39	30¼	Armstrong Crk (¾e)	7	33	32⅜	33	+ ⅜
7½	6¼	Arnold Const (¼e)	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
5½	3¼	Artloom Corp	6	3⅞	3½	3⅝	Feb 11
8⅜	6⅞	Assd Dry Goods	3	7	6⅞	7	
69	66	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	1	66	66	66	Feb 7
		Assd D Gd 2 pf (7g)	1	83¾	83¾	83¾	Nov 23
35	32	Associates Inv (3a)	13	37	36½	36½	+ ½
42	32	Atch T&SF (2g)	4	13¾	13½	13¾	— ⅛
72	60½	Atch T&SF pf (5)	9	64¾	63¾	64¼	+ ½
27¾	20¼	Atl Cst Line (1½g)	9	23⅝	22⅞	23¼	+ ⅜
7¾	5⅝	Atl G & W Indies	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Feb 7
14½	9	Atl G & W In pf	2	10½	10¾	10½	Feb 10
22¼	20	Atl Refining (1)	9	21¾	21½	21½	+ ¼
107	104¼	Atl Refining pf (4)	6	106½	104¾	104¾	— ¼
9⅞	7¼	Atlas Corp (.80)	3	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
43	39½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	41	41	41	Feb 10
48	42	Atlas Pow (½e)	1	43	43	43	Feb 11
7⅜	4⅞	Atlas Tack (½g)	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
6½	3¼	Auburn Auto	5	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
3½	2¼	Austin Nichols	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Feb 4
4⅜	3½	Aviation Corp	12	3¾	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛

B

9¾	7⅜	Bald Loco ct	15	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
10⅛	7¾	Balt & Ohio	17	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	+ ⅛
13⅜	9½	Balt & Ohio pf	2	11⅜	11	11½	Feb 11
33	30	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	31	31	31	+1
18	14½	Barker Bros (¾g)	5	17¼	17	17	— ⅛
16½	13	Barnsdall Oil (1)	1	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
12⅜	10½	Bayuk Cigar (¾a)	18	15½	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
17⅜	15½	Beatrice Cream(1a)	3	11	11	11	Feb 11
96½	92½	Best Crm pf ww(5)	1	92½	92½	92½	Feb 4
102¼	97	Beech-Nut Pk (4a)	1	102¾	102¼	102¼	Feb 11
8⅜	7¼	Belding-Hem (1)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
83	83	Belg N R pf (3.27g)	1	83	83	83	Jan 11
14⅜	10⅞	Bendix Aviat (1)	3	13½	12¾	13¼	+ ¼
17¾	16⅜	Benef Ind Ln (2g)	4	18	18	18	+ ⅛
30⅛	29	Best & Co (2½a)	2	30	29¾	30	+ ⅛
65⅞	50½	Beth Steel	2	37½	37	37	+1
16½	14⅛	Beth Stl 5% pf (1)	58	57	56⅝	56⅝	+1
98½	89½	Beth Stl 7% pf (7)	2	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
28	20½	Bigelow-Sanf	2	94	93¾	93¾	—1¾
17⅞	12¼	Black & Decker (1)	2	22	22	22	
14	11⅛	Blaw-Knox (1.20g)	3	15	14⅜	14⅜	Feb 11
35½	25⅞	Boeing Air (.40g)	1	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛
30	23½	Bohn Al&Brass(4g)	11	29½	28⅝	28⅞	+ ⅜
13⅝	13⅛	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	36	36	36	
19⅝	17½	Borden Co (1.60)	2	13½	13⅜	13⅜	Feb 8
28½	21½	Borg-Warner (2a)	11	23½	23½	23½	
4¾	3⅜	Boston & Maine	4	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
22¼	16¾	Bower Roll Br ½pf	1	18	18	18	Feb 10
10⅞	7½	Bridgprt Br (¾g)	8	9½	9¼	9¼	
26⅛	19¾	Briggs Mfg (4g)	11	23½	22½	23½	+ ½
30½	23	Brigg&Strat (1¼g)	1	24	24	24	+ ½
34	24	Bristol-Myers(2.40)	9	30¼	30¼	30¼	Feb 11
9¾	6⅝	Bklyn & Qu Trans	9	2¼	1⅞	2¼	+ ⅛
13⅜	8⅜	Bklyn&Q Trans pf	11	8⅜	8	8	+ ⅛
42	11½	Bklyn-Man Tr	42	11½	10⅝	11½	+ ¾
37	25½	Bklyn-M Tr pf (6)	11	32½	30	32½	+ 2¾
21½	14½	Bklyn Un Gas	11	16	15½	15⅝	Feb 9
41	35	Brown Shoe (3)	1	39	39	39	Feb 9
10	7⅝	Brunswk Balke(1g)	2	8	8	8	Feb 10
9¾	7½	Bucyrus-Erie (¾g)	8	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
6⅝	4½	Budd Mfg	11	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
5⅝	3⅝	Budd Wheel (.20g)	18	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
20	15½	Bullard Co (2g)	3	18	17½	18	+ ⅛
31½	24½	Bulova Watch (4)	2	28½	28	28	
8½	7	Burling Mills (1)	1	7	7	7	— ⅛
20¼	16¼	Burr Add M (.30e)	11	18¼	18½	18½	Feb 11
3½	2	Bush Terminal	3	2½	2½	2½	Feb 7
11	7	Bush Term 7% deb	4	8	8	8	Feb 7
21	6¾	Butler Bros (.60)	*1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Feb 10
20½	19	Butler Bros pf(1½)	2	20	20	20	Feb 9
4⅜	3	Butte Cop & Z (.10g)	3	3⅝	3½	3½	Feb 11
11⅝	8⅜	Byers (A M) Co	2	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
19¾	15½	Byron Jackson (½e)	4	18	18	18	Feb 11

C

24½	19	Calif Pack (1½a)	4	20½	19¾	20½	+ ⅝
		Calif Pack pf(2½)	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	Dec 28
2½	1½	Callahan Z-Lead	6	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
10¼	6⅞	Calumet&Hec(1.10g)	5	8¾	8½	8¾	
15⅜	10	Campbell Wyant(1)	2	12	12	12	+ ⅛
19¼	13½	Can Dry G Ale	20	18¾	18¼	18½	+ ¼
8¼	6⅞	Canad Pacific	5	7	7	7	+ ⅛
36	29	Cannon Mills (½e)	1	34	34	34	+ ⅛
6⅞	4⅞	Capital Ad A (¼g)	3	5½	5½	5½	Feb 10
18	15½	Carpenter St(1.85g)	3	16⅜	16½	16⅝	Feb 8
4½	3⅜	Carriers&Gn (.35g)	5	4	3⅞	4	Feb 10
97⅛	78	Case (J I) Co (6g)	3	91½	90½	91½	+ ⅜
58½	39⅛	Caterpil Trac (½e)	*9	46¼	45	46¼	+ ⅝
103¾	100⅛	Celanese Trse pf (5)	1	100¾	100¾	100¾	Feb 8
18⅝	16	Celanese Corp	6	16⅝	15⅝	16⅛	+ ⅛
94	92	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	94	94	94	Jan 13
25½	16	Celotex Cp (1.20g)	11	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	
28	26	Cent Aguirre (3.38g)	1	27½	27½	27½	
4½	3¼	Cent Foundry	9	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
11	9⅝	Cent R R N J	1	10	10	10	Feb 8
8½	6	Cent Vio Sug (½g)	2	7¾	7¼	7¼	Feb 8
5½	4¼	CenturyRibM(.10e)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Feb 8
46½	38⅝	Cerro de Pas (1e)	3	40	39⅝	40	+ ⅜
65	6	Certain-teed Prod	16	8¼	7⅞	8¼	+ ⅛
30½	27	Champ F&P (¾e)	1	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅛
12¼	7⅛	Checker Cab	1	10	10	10	
38⅛	31⅝	Ches & Ohio (⅝e)	10	33½	32⅞	33⅝	+ ⅝
89	88	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	88	88	88	Feb 9
46½	37½	Ches Corp (3a)	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	+ ¼
1½	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	1	1	1	Feb 2
3¾	3⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	2	2½	2⅜	2⅜	Feb 3
1⅜	1	Chi & N West	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	
4⅜	3	Chi & N West pf	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
1½	⅜	Chi Grt West	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
5⅝	2	Chi Grt W pf	1	4½	4½	4½	
14	11	Chi Mail Or (¼e)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Feb 10
1	⅝	Chi M St P & P	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
1⅜	1⅛	Chi M St P & P pf	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
15½	9⅝	Chi Pneu Tool	2	10¾	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
22½	17	Chi Pneu Tr pf (3)	1	27	27	27	Feb 9
1⅛	⅞	Chi Rk Is & Pac	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
2½	1½	C R I & Pac 6% pf	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Feb 10
2⅞	1½	C R I & Pac 7% pf	6	2⅛	2	2	+ ⅛
12⅜	9½	Chi Yell Cab (1½g)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Feb 10
18⅝	13⅝	Chick Cut Oil (½e)	2	18	18	18	Feb 11
8½	3¾	Childs Co	11	5½	5	5	Feb 10
63½	46⅝	Chrysler Corp (10g)	62	56⅛	55½	56⅛	+ ⅛
13⅜	11¼	Chy Ice & Fuel (2)	3	12⅜	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
8¾	3⅝	City Stores	1	3½	3½	3½	Feb 11

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
24	17½	Clark Equip (4.80g)	4	20	20	20	Feb 8
26½	19⅝	Clev Graph B(2.80g)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ⅝
40⅝	33½	Climax Moly (1.70g)	1	38	38	38	+ ⅝
15⅝	13½	Cluett Peabody (1)	2	15	15	15	+ ⅛
135	112	Coca-Cola (3a)	1	118	118	118	
89	86	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	88¾	86¾	86¾	Feb 9
11⅞	8½	Colgate-Palm P	5	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
96½	87½	Colgate-Pm P pf (6)	1	87½	87½	87½	Feb 11
27⅝	20½	Coll & Alk (½e)	1	24½	24½	24½	
20	15	Col Fuel & Iron (1g)	1	18⅜	16½	18⅜	+2½
22¼	17⅝	Colm Bdcst A (.40e)	1	19⅛	18½	19⅛	+ ⅛
21¾	17⅝	Colm Bdcst B (.40e)	1	19⅛	19¼	19¼	Feb 10
9⅝	6⅝	Colum G&E (.48g)	11	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
70	68	Colum G & E pf A(6)	1	70	70	70	Feb 10
18½	11⅞	Colum Pict vtc (1)	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
33	30	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	*1	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	Jan 31
76	62¼	Colum Carbon (4)	3	68¼	65	65¼	— ¾
38¾	31½	Coml Credit (4a)	6	36⅝	36	36⅝	+ ⅛
86	86	Comi Cred pf (6½)	1	86	86	86	Jan 3
44¾	36	Comi Invest Tr (4a)	4	41½	41	41½	+1
96¾	93	Com In T ev pf(4½)	2	96¾	96½	96⅝	Feb 3
10	7⅝	Comi Solvents (.60)	1	8¾	8	8¼	+ ⅛
2	1½	Conwith & South	49	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
42½	30	Com&South pf (5¾k)	4	34	34	34	+1⅝
37⅝	22¾	Comwith Ed (1¾)	9	33⅝	32¾	33¼	
7½	6	Conde Nast	1	6	6	6	Feb 7
34½	20½	Congoleum-N (¼e)	3	8	8	8	Feb 8
8	6½	Congress Cigar (1g)	7	7¼	7¼	7¼	Feb 7
19½	13¾	Consol Airer (⅛g)	7	15½	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
8	6½	Consol Cigar (¾e)	2	7¼	7	7	Feb 8
25⅞	20¼	Consol Edison (⅝e)	9	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	+ ⅛
96½	90	Consol Ed pf (5)	1	91	91	91	
1⅞	1¼	Consol Film Ind	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	Feb 11
6⅝	5½	Consol Film pf (⅛g)	1	5½	5½	5½	Feb 11
5¾	4¼	Consol Laundries	1	5	5	5	
10½	8½	Consol Oil (.80)	12	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
		Consol Oil 5 pf (5)	1	100	100	100	Dec 24
7½	3½	Consol Rs Cuba pf	2	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
⅛	⅛	Consol Textile	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	
5¾	3⅜	Consol'n Coal	1	4	4	4	Feb 10
22	13½	Consol'n Coal pf	2	16	16	16	Feb 10
86½	83¾	Consum Pw pf (4½)	1	85	85	85	Feb 11
16¾	12⅝	Container Cp (1.20)	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ¼
16½	10¾	Cont Bak A	1	14	14	14	+ ¼
65½	58⅜	Cont Bak B	3	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
83½	73	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
45¾	38¼	Cont Can (½e)	1	79	79	79	Feb 7
110	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	13	42	40½	41⅝	+ ⅜
9⅝	7½	Cont Diam Rib	2	110	110	110	Feb 8
32	27½	Cont Ins (1.80a)	1	8	8	8	— ⅜
1¾	1¼	Cont Motors	2	29	29	29	
34⅜	27½	Cont Oil Del (¼e)	8	1⅜	1¾	1⅜	
16½	13½	Cont Steel (1¾g)	16	29½	28½	29	
65½	58⅜	Corn Products (3)	1	63¾	63¾	63¾	Feb 10

Business and Industry

Banks, Insurance Firms Urged to Ask Remedial Rail Laws

Commerce and Finance

SEC Reports Data On Underwriting Of Securities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Statistics on the underwriting and distribution last year of $1,754,128,000 securities registered under the Securities Act of 1933 have been made public by the Securities and Exchange Commission. For the most part the figures covered issues in which the offering amount was $1,000,000 or more. Data for New York City firms were separated from those outside New York City.

Leading in the New York City group which totaled $1,532,389,000 was Morgan Stanley & Co. with issues amounting to $614,128,000. Edward B. Smith & Co. was second with $118,362,000, and Dillon Read & Co., third, with $105,325,000.

Morgan Stanley & Co. also led in the amount it purchased in group participations with $112,684,000; Edward B. Smith & Co. was second with $109,616,000, and the First Boston Corporation, third, with $109,561,000.

Mellon Securities Corporation led in the purchase of participations by firms outside New York City, with $47,399,000; Halsey, Stuart & Co. was second, $25,125,000, and W. E. Hutton & Co., Inc., third, $24,865,000.

Included in the statistics published were data for gross underwriting spreads covering bond issues of $5,000,000 or over. Weighted by the dollars of gross proceeds of each issue, this spread was 2.05 per cent of the public offering price in the third quarter of 1936, 2.12 per cent in the last quarter of 1936; 2.22 per cent in the first quarter of 1937, 2.05 per cent in the second quarter, 2.01 per cent in the third quarter and 2.21 per cent in the final quarter.

The weighted average underwriting spread for preferred stock issues of $1,000,000 or more was 3.97 per cent in the third quarter of 1936 and 5.40 per cent in the final quarter; 4.25 per cent in the first quarter of 1937, 2.90 per cent in the second quarter, 4.14 per cent in the third quarter and 3.37 per cent in the final quarter.

For common stock issues of $1,000,000 or more the spread was 13.11 per cent in the third quarter of 1936, and 15.78 per cent in the final quarter; 15.11 per cent in the first quarter of 1937, 12.50 per cent in the second quarter, 12.65 per cent in the third quarter and 20 per cent in the final quarter.

The data also covered selling group commissions paid to dealers on bond offerings and miscellaneous characteristics of the bond issues. There also were separate data covering issues managed and purchases in group participation for the final quarter of 1937.

Expert Says Factor In Business Slump Is Tax on Surplus

ITHACA, N. Y. (AP)—Prof. M. Slade Kendrick of Cornell blamed a decline in corporate spending "brought on by the undistributed profits tax" for "helping" the current business recession.

"The capital goods area, the most depressed portion of the industrial field, has been the very area most affected by the tax," he told a farm and home week audience.

"With few exceptions, the undistributed profits tax takes no account of variability of corporations. Corporations with large surpluses do not feel the tax, but those with no surplus and large needs find in this tax a heavy burden."

Professor Kendrick, who recently prepared a report on the tax for the Brooklings Institution, Washington, cited the "complicated, time consuming and costly process" of issuing new securities.

"In view of the cost barrier that must be handled by corporations seeking to replace earnings paid to the Government under the undistributed profits tax or in dividends to stockholders to avoid this tax," he said, "it seems but reasonable to suppose that spending by corporations for improvements has been lessened by this tax."

The week-long program will feature Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who plans to speak Thursday on "Our Responsibility at Home and Abroad."

U. S. Gold Imports At 22-Month Low

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department said January's gold import into the United States, totaling $7,182,960, were the smallest since March, 1936.

In the same month last year, when the flood of foreign gold into this country was near its peak, imports amounted to $121,336,253.

January imports were nearly offset by gold exports of $5,067,239 to France.

Imports of silver in January aggregated $28,707,893, compared with $23,151,479 in December. Exports were negligible.

The department also reported gold imports in the week ended Feb. 4 totaled $1,565,761, compared with $2,-380,582 in the preceding week.

Silver imports amounted to $6,-690,143, compared with $9,864,498 in the previous week.

U. S. Increases Imports, Exports of Toys in 1937

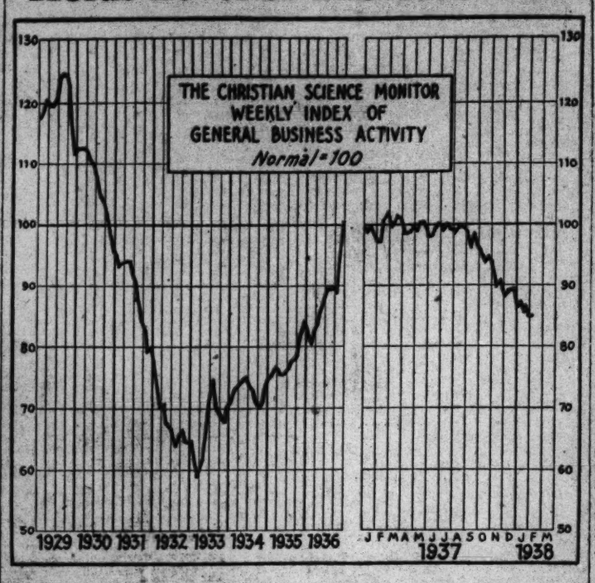
WASHINGTON (AP)—The United States increased its export and import of toys last year, the Commerce Department said.

Toy exports increased 17 per cent and imports 20 per cent over 1936.

Exports of dolls declined while other things for children's amusement, especially mechanical articles, increased.

Japan increased its shipments of toys to this country but Germany sent less. These two countries accounted for 90 per cent of American toy imports.

Monitor Index of Business Holds Level of Previous Week



Following declines in the preceding two weeks, The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity held steady in the week ended Feb. 5 maintaining the level of the previous week. The sidewise movement of the index provided another check to the irregular decline in activity in effect since late summer. On Feb. 5 the index registered 85.2 (prel.) compared with 99.9 on Aug. 21, 1937, and 97.3 on Feb. 6 of last year.

Increases in two of the components of the index bank debits outside New York City and miscellaneous freight carloadings were offset by a decrease in the third component, electric power production.

Carloadings in the miscellaneous group gained over and above seasonal expectations and the adjusted index recovered a portion of its losses of the previous two weeks. With the exception of the previous week and the index for the first of the year, the current level of the index is the lowest since February, 1936.

The increase in bank debits reflected to a large extent the first-of-the-month bulge in check payments. The gain, however, was contrary to what is known as the primary seasonal movement for the series, and the index adjusted for this factor exceeded the allowance for the intramonthly increase.

Continuing the decline begun the first week in January, electric power production exceeded expectations for a seasonal decrease and the adjusted index slumped off. In addition to the seasonal factor the allowance for the long-term trend factor served to lower the index somewhat further. At its current level the index for this series is the lowest it has been since September, 1935.

Retail trade activity was somewhat higher during the week compared with the preceding week but in New England, the middle West and on the Pacific Coast sales were 2 to 8 per cent under a year ago.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	*Feb. 5, 1938	Jan. 29, 1938	Feb. 6, 1937
Combined index	85.2	85.2	97.3
Bk. debits outside NYC	82.2	81.6	89.4
Elec power production	89.8	90.4	98.4
Misc carloadings	79.2	78.6	102.2

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

After stomping on bottom again the previous week, the stock market again started up last week. By the New York Times' 50-stock index and the Dow-Jones index of industrial shares the market has now made a triple bottom without going through, and by the Herald-Tribune index a quadruple bottom. Of course the rails and utilities have been making successive new lows each time, but the rails are still inside the upper and lower lines of the down-trend, moving toward the upper line, while utilities last week about levelled out at the lower line.

On Friday of a five-day trading week stocks turned so dull that the 390,000 shares traded made it the smallest full trading session in two or three years. Bonds continued their upturn of the previous week and now have recovered about half their January losses, a nice chart action, with second-grade and defaulted rails doing particularly well, the defaulted rail issues having apparently been sold to a stand-still when Erie defaulted.

Between Two Forces

By and large the market hung fire between two major forces—on the one hand the depression influence of continuing poor business news, on the other hand the growing but still formless and void inflation talk. As the saying goes, there is an inflation cushion under the market, which, for once, seems to be a neat use of the figure of speech involved in the word "inflation." The business news continues bad, and the vicious spiral of deflation seems to be in full operation, but traders and investors are reluctant to sell for the apparently principal reason that they expect the Administration sooner or later to "do something" to money which will cause people to sell it short.

Chief business news affecting the market concerned, as it so often does, the steel industry. It was the surprisingly quick extension of the U. S. Steel-C. I. O. wage agreement, preceded only a few hours by the first important cut in steel prices since the present level was fixed under the leadership of Carnegie-Illinois (Big Steel subsidiary) last March. The cut was $4 per ton to $60 in cold rolled oiled sheets, formerly called full-finished sheets, and it was made reputedly to Hudson Motors for use on its new low-priced model; other reports say it was made to a prominent maker of motor bodies. It was made by an independent and promptly followed by Carnegie-Illinois.

The Street immediately fell to pondering whether the cut was bullish or bearish—bullish on the Brookings-Roosevelt-today theory that lower prices stimulate consumption, bearish on the theory that it would be followed by more cuts which would put a still tighter body lock on steel industry earnings—when earned. The conclusion seemed to be bearish and steel shares lost their place at the van of the market. Talk is that consumers are now holding off for more concessions; first due is on the price of hot-rolled steel, nearest competitor of cold-rolled, and second is on merchant bars, the raw material of sheets rolled hot or cold.

Business Factors Indecisive

Then came the wage agreement, generally considered a Mexican stand-off, since the escape clause (permitting condemnation of the agreement on 10 days' notice and 10 days of futile negotiations) is the most conspicuous part of the treaty. This was followed by the report on U. S. Steel finished steel shipments for January, showing the first increase in ten months but, after all, only history. Shipments were slightly above rollings for January, indicating further inventory reduction by Big Steel but shedding no light on customers' inventories.

Automobile outlook seems to have perked up slightly but not significantly. Current production for 1938 output is 70 per cent of 1937. Truck sales are holding up better than pleasure cars. General Motors' sales to consumers in January were 63,000 against 90,000 in December and 93,000 a year ago. Chrysler will have its meeting some time this week.

Rail income comparisons in January are expected better than December. Carloadings in the week ended Feb. 5 were up a shade better than seasonally after the previous week's drop. American Telephone's December net operating income (from long lines) was only $1,018,000 against about $2,700,000 the previous December after adjustments. It too has a dividend meeting this week. The utilities were not helped by news that most of Bonneville Dam is to be charged to navigation, or by reports of the arguments before the Supreme Court on the Bond & Share case.

Oklahoma has joined Texas in curtailing crude output, further strengthening that picture but gasoline inventories remain well above last year with spring consumption prospects well below.

Inflation Signs Appear

On the inflation side some people are guessing whether the Administration will ultimately raise gold, reduce reserve requirements, cash the inactive fund and stabilization gold, or resort to greenbacks; but others say it is not important what but when. Some say Roosevelt will never again have the money to spend that he used to, but others say that is only because Congress will enjoy the spending itself.

The request to Congress for $250,000,000 more for WPA is considered no surprise, but significant of the trend; the Street has become used to the political rules of budget-making. This brings the theoretical 1937-1938 deficit to about $1,350,000,000, or $400,000,000 more between now and June 30 ($934,000,000 to date). Tangible evidence of inflation sentiment seems apparent in the foreign exchange market, with sterling, at $5.02½, highest since November.

The short-selling rule went into effect Wednesday, but four days have not indicated much. There has been a sharp increase in odd-lot short selling, partly due to the advertisement given it when the rule was first announced, partly due to obvious efforts to circumvent the rule. Orders come in to sell 75 shares short, and then in a few minutes to sell 25 shares more. Domestic arbitrage (between different securities of the same company convertible into each other) has disappeared at least temporarily, with spreads naturally beginning to widen.

There were no corporate security offerings of importance. Big Apples (Appalachian Power bonds) are selling well above last week's offering price, Little Apples (the debentures) close to it. Brokers' loans took another tumble of $30,000,000 after the previous week's $40,000,000, making a decline of $110,000,000 in recent weeks to the lowest since November 1934 when the late bull market started. Government bond prices are mixed but the Treasury is expected to begin preparing the market soon for a March 15 offering.

Foreign Trade Is Called Path To Prosperity

NEW YORK (AP)—Two trade experts gave an affirmative answer to the question, "Is international trade a path to prosperity?" in a nation-wide (NBC) broadcast.

Harper Sibley, former president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, said this country gained a favorable balance of $262,000,000 in foreign trade last year.

W. Leland Anderson, cotton exporter of Houston, Texas, advocated additional reciprocal trade treaties as a means of lowering trade barriers and increasing the world consumption of United States cotton and other products.

Mr. Sibley said American machine methods of agriculture and manufacturing were in the majority of cases cheaper than foreign manpower production and that, consequently, "cheap human inefficient hand labor need not always be feared by American efficiency." He said he hoped for an "economic advance among foreign peoples" to increase the foreign market for American goods.

Mr. Anderson said the United States lost the world cotton market after 1930 when the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act was passed.

"It is clear," said Mr. Anderson, "that any barriers placed in the way of exports have a bad effect. High import duties are just as much a barrier against exports as they are against imports, for we cannot hope to sell abroad unless we also buy from abroad. High tariffs are a two-edged sword against the farmer. . . .

"In the United States, wages are highest in the non-protected industries—for example, the manufacture of automobiles and machine tools—and yet these industries are able to export large quantities of their products.

"The farm problem remains unsolved today after the sincere efforts of the Government over a period of eight years. . . . The key to this problem is the restoration of our foreign markets, and these cannot be restored until we bring the tariffs to a reasonable level and allow our foreign customers to sell to us."

Using Wholly-Owned Corp. to Minimize Taxes Is Not Fraud

WASHINGTON (AP)—The board of tax appeals has held in a divided opinion that the use of a wholly-owned corporation to deliberately minimize income taxes did not constitute fraud.

The Internal Revenue Bureau contended that the use of a wholly-owned corporation by George W. Griffiths of the First Illinois Revenue District was evidence that a part of an income tax deficiency was due to fraud with intent to evade tax. The majority held, however, that the record failed to indicate any fraudulent intent on the part of Mr. Griffiths.

The Internal Revenue Bureau determined a deficiency of $40,813 in Mr. Griffiths' income tax for 1933, and also determined that an additional 50 per cent of the deficiency was due for alleged fraud.

In creating the G. W. C. Corporation, the board said, Mr. Griffiths "acted upon the advice of counsel and, apparently, in the honest belief that it was proper under the revenue act. The commissioner must make a stronger showing than he has done in this case to support the charge of fraud."

The board directed attorneys in the case to work out an agreement on the amount due from Mr. Griffiths, without fraud penalties.

Your Income Tax

This is the nineteenth of a series of articles by the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue, explaining the Federal income tax.

Bad Debts—Years in Which Deductible

To be allowed as a deduction from gross income, a bad debt must have been determined by the taxpayer to be worthless within the taxable year for which it is claimed and, where books are kept, it also must have been charged off within the same year. The necessity for this provision is obvious. If a debt could be deducted without the requirement that it be charged off the taxpayer's books, the certainty of its worthlessness would be open to question. Neither the taxpayer nor the Government could be certain that a debt would not be claimed more than once.

If a bad debt were allowed as a deduction without regard to the year when it became worthless, such charges could be accumulated to be deducted in a year when there was a large income.

The burden is upon the taxpayer to show that a debt claimed as a deduction was without value during the taxable year. A statement should be attached to the return showing the propriety of any deductions for bad debts. If in the exercise of sound business judgment a taxpayer concludes, after making every reasonable effort to determine whether there is likelihood of recovery, that the debt is of no value, deduction for such debt is allowable. Court action as proof that the debt is worthless is not essential.

It is optional with the taxpayer, in a year prior to that in which a debt becomes wholly worthless, to take a deduction for partial loss if partial worthlessness occurs. If it can be shown that upon maturity of a bond, mortgage, or note evidencing a debt it will not be pad in full, the partial loss is deductible.

Childs Company

NEW YORK (AP)—Childs Company, chain restaurant operators, reported consolidated net profit of $421,801 for the year ended Dec. 31, 1937, equal to 49 cents a share of common stock outstanding after dividend requirements on the preferred stock. This compares with $291,138 in 1936, equal to 9 cents a share.

Record U. S. Debt Of $37,576,727,713

By the Associated Press

Washington

Treasury figures just issued show the Federal debt reached a record total of $37,576,727,713 last week.

The debt had been considerably below this figure since December 15 when it rose temporarily because of financing. It is expected to reach $37,853,000,000 by June 30, the end of the fiscal year.

Port of Baltimore Makes a Big Gain In Foreign Trade

WASHINGTON (AP)—Baltimore, next to New York, made the biggest gain in foreign trade among major ports last year, the Commerce Department said.

New York, which handles nearly eight times as much foreign trade as its nearest competitor, increased its volume about $650,000,000 to $2,713,000,000 in 1937. This was more than a third of all United States merchandise exports and imports.

Baltimore, which advanced from eleventh to ninth place, increased its share $89,000,000 to $205,000,000.

Considering both exports and imports, the ranking of ports last year was, in order: New York, New Orleans, Galveston, Philadelphia, Detroit, Boston, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Baltimore, and Buffalo. Of this group, Buffalo dropped back from 6th place in 1936 to 10th place last year. Norfolk, Va., was 9th in 1936 but dropped out of the first 10 in 1937.

The rankings, however, were different by exports and imports separately.

The first five export ports, in order, both last year and the previous year, were New York, Galveston, New Orleans, Detroit and Norfolk.

Leading 1937 import ports were New York, Boston, Philadelphia, New Orleans and Baltimore, compared with the 1936 list of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, New Orleans and Buffalo.

January Building 17 P. C. Lower Than Like 1937 Period

NEW YORK (AP)—Easing of residential and non-residential building activity dropped new construction awards in January 19.4 per cent under last year, and to the lowest level in 11 months, F. W. Dodge Corp., building statisticians, reported to the Department of Commerce in Washington.

Contracts awarded in 37 states east of the Rocky Mountains for all types of building in January totaled $195,472,000, against $209,452,000 in December, and $242,719,000 in January, 1937, the corporation reported.

The drop in the aggregate was registered, despite increased public utility and public works projects.

Figures for new contracts were as follows:

	Jan., 1938	Jan., 1937
Residential	$36,207,000	$78,407,000
Non-residential (X)	57,448,000	96,286,000
Public utilities	48,451,000	21,188,000
Public works projects	53,366,000	46,841,000
Total	195,472,000	243,719,000

X—Includes commercial buildings, factories, public institutions, etc.

Lisman Offers Reorganization Plan for Roads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A joint appeal to Congress for constructive legislation to remove the fear of further shrinkage of railroad income was urged in a letter addressed by F. J. Lisman, New York investment banker, to a group of life insurance companies, savings banks and universities holding about one third of the $11,000,000,000 of railroad bonds outstanding.

"In order to take the subject of necessary reform of our transportation out of the vast realm of vagueness," writes Mr. Lisman, "I venture after much thought to make some definite suggestions, which quite likely will please nobody but may possibly, after passing the gantlet of criticism and objection, result in something tangible.

Plan Is Offered

"Let Congress authorize the creation of a 'court of transportation and reorganization' to have its seat at some central city like Chicago or St. Louis; its membership of five to be nominated in the usual manner, from different sections of the country from among Federal district judges experienced in railroad reorganizations or from ex-members or present members of the ICC. Appeals from decisions of this court are to go direct to the Circuit Court of Appeals in the particular district in which the property affected is located.

"Section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act should be amended in many ways for the purpose of expediting reorganizations and to re-establish the right of mortgage holders to enforce their lien because without this right it is impossible to re-establish the railroad credit required to raise new capital which will always be needed to keep up with changing conditions and the progress of science.

"Let Congress amend the ICC Act to authorize condemnation of railroad properties when necessary (somewhat along the lines suggested in the 4th report of Co-ordinator Eastman Appendix C) for the purpose of consolidating them with competing companies but provide that there must be at least two competing systems in each section of the United States. The ICC should retain the right to allocate parts of lines through trackage rights or otherwise on fair terms, in order to afford competitive service to key cities.

"The ICC should be given the authority to regulate commerce by air and water.

"The new court should have exclusive charge of reorganizations in order to relieve the already greatly over-burdened ICC and also because but few members of the ICC are thoroughly versed in finance and corporation law, while on the other hand, the courts are not familiar with the intricacies of interstate commerce.

"The ICC should be required to give its final approval of any new financial structures the same as has been the case in the past inequity foreclosures.

Time for a Change

"The values of properties to be condemned should be determined according to the laws of the land and to be paid for in securities of the consolidated company; whenever funded debt is greatly reduced, it should be provided that stock of no par value is to be given to compensate bondholders for such shrinkage."

Mr. Lisman calls attention to the fact that until about 20 years ago, the railroads were virtually a monopoly, and legislators as well as managements are still largely adjusted to the monopolistic point of view. He declares that it is "high time for a change" and that failure to give the subject thorough thought at this time will compel Government ownership.

"The present low prices of railroad securities have nothing to do with values," the railroad authority states. "They neither represent fair minimum values of property nor the capitalization of earning capacity under reasonable conditions. They are based largely on the following fears:

"The fear of further increased cost of supplies such as, for example, is brought about by legislation in behalf of coal producers, enacted as a result of mass pressure.

"Fear of legislation proposed on behalf of some Pacific Coast representatives in Congress to abolish the Panama Canal toll on intercoastal shipping and with the possibility of even a cash bonus per trip.

"Fear of additional competition by the government subsidized barge lines on river systems other than the Mississippi Basin, as, for example, the Savannah, Columbia and possibly many other rivers.

Fear of Labor

"Fear of further exactions by labor, supposed to be greatly favored by the National Labor Board.

"Fear of further increased highway facilities furnished to bus and truck lines with inadequate oil taxes and license charges as demonstrated by recent investigations by the state authorities of Missouri and Illinois.

"Fear of further progressive increased local and Federal taxation."

Despite large expenditures by railroads to make their plants more efficient, the units of railroad service per dollar of wages paid have decreased during the last 20 years by about 16 per cent, according to Mr. Lisman. Such rules as those enforced by the labor unions providing that 100-mile runs shall constitute and shall be paid for as a full day's work enable employees to earn in some cases up to four days' wages within eight hours and cost the railroads fully $100,000,000 a year, he adds. They constitute, in his opinion, an undue burden on agriculture and commerce. An ideal solution rests in the merging of all transportation units into small sectional systems, subject to proper regulation with responsibility or rates as well as of wages held by the same regulatory body.

Traffic Executive

Paul P. Hastings

Appointed Vice-President in Charge of Traffic for Santa Fe System Lines. He Succeeds Fred B. Houghton, Who Is Retiring. Mr. Hastings, Who Has Been in Santa Fe Service Since 1891, Takes Up His New Duties March 1

Steel Operations Drop 1 Point To 30 P. C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—With steel production at many centers holding unchanged from the previous week and various adjustments at other centers to meet demands of light buying, the national operating rate lost 1 point last week and is now 30 per cent of mill capacity, according to the magazine Steel.

Chicago was unchanged at 25 per cent, Eastern Pennsylvania at 30, Wheeling at 44, Cleveland at 33 and Detroit at 47. Pittsburgh declined 1 point to 32 per cent, Youngstown 3 points to 23, Birmingham 2 points to 61, Cincinnati 16 points to 28 and St. Louis 8 points to 21. New England gained 7 points to 27 per cent and Buffalo 4.5 points to 18.5.

"Conditions," says the report, "causing steel consumers to limit their purchasers to current requirements have undergone no change and a waiting policy continues to rule the market.

Some Rise in Business

"In general the volume of incoming business shows a slight gain over the December rate. Specifications are well spread and cover all forms and grades of steel. That most buyers ask immediate delivery indicates inventories are well cleared.

"Reduction of $2 per ton in the base price of cold-rolled sheets and abolition of the former extra of $3 per ton for oiling brings that grade of sheets to a parity with its competitive material, hot-rolled, single-picked and oiled sheets. Both thes are used principally in automotiv construction and for other purpose, as well.

"Low level of railroad buying in markets allied to the steel industry is exemplified in the fact that during January only 25 cars were bought.

"Steel ingots produced in January totaled 1,723,266 gross tons, the lowest January in 20 years except for 1932 and 1933, nearly 18 per cent larger than December, 1937, and 63 per cent less than in January, 1937, which was the highest January on record. Steel production in January was at an average of 29.14 per cent of capacity, compared with 25.36 per cent in December.

"Finished steel shipments by the United States Steel Corp. in January increased 29,252 tons over December, to 518,322 tons, the first monthly gain following nine consecutive decreases. This was 5.98 per cent higher than the December shipments but 55 per cent lower than for January of last year.

Auto Assemblies Rise

"Automobile assemblies gained slightly more than 6000 last week, due to an increase by Chrysler."

Weakness in steelmaking scrap, bringing a decline of 25 cents per ton on two leading grades at Chicago, has caused Steel's composite of steelmaking scrap to decline the second consecutive week, losing 8 cents to $13.75. Scrap prices in the main are largely nominal. The iron and steel composite is unchanged at $38.94 and the finished steel composite at $61.70.

The world picture shows Great Britain holding its steel production close to its highest level, with mills booked months ahead. Continental countries, depending on exports, find demand somewhat slack and competition keen.

With Unclouded Vision

The editors of Le Temps do not yield to the temptation to wear colored glasses. While Le Temps surveys world events with French logic, it avoids as far as humanly possible the partisanship of factions. Liberal France occupies a middle course between the extremes of radical and conservative thought and action; and Le Temps, more perhaps than any other journal, presents a factual picture of the world in all its aspects, whether it be political, economic, social, artistic or scientific.

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

N. Y. Studies Sale Of Life Insurance By Savings Banks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y.—Legislative action on Governor Herbert H. Lehman's proposal for the establishment of a savings bank life insurance system in New York has been deferred pending the preparation of detailed substitute plans by the savings bankers of this state, it was learned here.

While the nature of banks' plan has not been revealed, the establishment of a single life insurance company in which all the banks would have a part is known to have been discussed. Insurance policies issued by this central agency would be purchasable at any of the state's 134 savings banks.

Copies Massachusetts

Mentioned in Governor Lehman's annual message to the Legislature this year, the original life insurance program was modeled after the Massachusetts system in effect for the past 30 years. Differences of opinion regarding various details of operation soon developed among insurance companies, however, and doubt was voiced by some bankers that the plan was entirely sound.

When these conflicts of opinion regarding the best methods of effecting a low-cost system of life insurance were brought to the Governor's attention, the program was laid aside for further study.

Meanwhile, the savings bank life insurance proposal as originally planned before the Legislature, embodied in bills introduced by Senator Jacob H. Livingston (D), of New York City, and Assemblyman R. Foster Piper (R), of Hamburg.

Central Agency Possible

The next move in the life insurance program is not expected until after the Savings Banks' Association of the State of New York meets on Feb. 17 to act upon recommendations which will be submitted to the Governor. It is believed that these either will be for extensive amendment of the Livingston-Piper Bill or for the introduction of an entirely new legislative program designed to set up a central insurance agency.

In any event, it is general opinion here that some form of savings bank life insurance specifically adapted to meet the need of low-income groups for protection against ordinary social hazards probably will be set up in New York this year.

The proposed savings bank life insurance company, it is thought, would be able to start in business with a guarantee fund of from $150,000 to $200,000, or far more than the $20,000 minimum reserve required in the original proposal. Increased safety for the policyholder would not be the only advantage, however, according to individual bankers, who hold that uninformed customers are likely to believe that the entire assets of a bank may lie behind the life insurance department, although funds in the later division are strictly separated.

Averse to State Subsidy

Like insurance company heads, the savings banks are known also to favor a system which does not provide a subsidy from the state, emphasizing that it would be inconsistent for them to accept assistance from the state government while resisting the granting of subsidies to their competitors in the savings field.

Another point raised by bankers is the wisdom of permitting potential buyers of life insurance policies to purchase the maximum amount that may be written by any number of banks, as is the case in Massachusetts, where each bank writing life insurance is limited to a $1000 policy on the life of one person, but that person may accumulate more than $20,000, face value, in policies by patronizing all banks in the system.

To encourage wide distribution of the low cost insurance among groups now buying the much more expensive industrial policies, it has been proposed that a strict limit be imposed upon the amount of insurance of this type which any one person may carry. Some persons have suggested an absolute maximum of $1000, while others have proposed $3000, with the provision that these policies may be bought over a period of not less than three years.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: The stock market closed with a steady tone and trans-Atlantic issues were active at the finish at slightly higher quotations. Home rails also moved upward and were in good demand while giltedged securities had an easier tendency. Copper shares and foreign liens advanced but oils and rubber remained quiet.

Paris: Price movements were mixed in the Bourse today with most section selling off. Bank of France issues lost 75 francs and the industrial and electric equipment groups also reacted. Suez Canal and Royal Dutch finished with fractional gains while rentes were 20 centimes up to 45 lower.

Liverpool: Continental and local buying, coupled with covering in the March positions helped cotton futures today and closing prices showed advances of 3 to 4 points.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Feb. 11: Receipts, $17,894,239; expenditures, $18,937,435; balance, $3,010,824,261; customs receipts for the month, $9,647,972. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1, $3,721,393,682; expenditures, $4,674,520,308, including $1,247,386,561 of emergency expenditures, excess of expenditures, $993,126,646; gross debt, $37,516,027,713, an increase of $666,310 above the previous day; gold assets, $12,755,590,316, including $1,223,349,465 of inactive gold.

Continental Steel Corporation

NEW YORK (AP)—Continental Steel Corp. reported for the year ended Dec. 31 net income of $614,555 after all charges, including undistributed profits taxes, equal after preferred dividends to $3.20 a share of common stock. This compared with $736,228, equivalent on the same basis to $3.78 a share of common in 1936. Plants are at Kokomo and Indianapolis, Ind., and Canton, Ohio.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
10 3⅜s '43-40 June	106	106	106
2 3⅜s '43-40 reg	106.28	106.28	106.28
4 3¼s '41	107.12	107.12	107.12
26 3⅜s '47-43	108.9	108.9	108.9
3 3¼s '45-43	107.22	107.22	107.22
50 4s '54-44	112.28	112.28	112.28
300 2½s '45	103.11	103.8	103.10
20 3s '48-46	105.26	105.26	105.26
2 4¼s '52-47	117.10	117.10	117.10
25 2⅞s '51-48	102.14	102.14	102.14
1 3¼s '52-49	106.7	106.7	106.7
88 2½s '53-49	100.3	100.3	100.2
26 2⅝s '54-51	101.21	101.18	101.18
13 3s '55-51	104.14	104.14	104.14
1 3s '58-51 reg	104.11	104.11	104.11
41 2⅞s '60-58	102.18	102.10	102.11
125 2¾s '59-56	101.13	101.10	101.10

Federal Farm Mortgage

5 3s '47-42	104.6	104.5	104.5
10 2¾s '47-42	102.30	102.30	102.30
3 3¼s '44-44	104.12	104.12	104.12
1 3s '49-44	103.31	103.31	103.31

Home Owners' Loan

45 2¾s '49-39	102	101.31	101.31
1 2¼s '44-42	101.27	101.27	101.27
5 3s '52-44	104.3	104.	104.3

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4½s '46 st	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1 Alleghany 5s '49	61	61	61
12 Alleghany 8s '50 st	32	32	32
1 Allegh Val 4s '42	107	107	107
21 Allis Chalm 4s '52	103¾	103⅝	103⅝
3 Am & For P 5s 2030	49¾	49¾	49¾
5 AmIGChem 5½s '49	104	104	104
22 Am T&T 5½s '43	113⅜	113⅛	113⅛
20 Am T&T 3½s '66	101	100¾	100¾
24 Am T&T 3½s '61	101½	101¼	101½
1 Am T Pdr cv 5s	105	105	105
4 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	104	104	104
1 Ang C Nitra deb '67	27½	27½	27½
3 Ann Arbor 4s '95	40	40	40
17 Arm Del 4s '57	90½	90	90
17 Arm Del 4s '55	90¼	89¾	90¼
8 AT&SF 4s '95	109⅛	109½	109⅞
1 AT&SF aj4s '95 st	102	102	102
5 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
52 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	105	104¾	104¾
1 Atl Gf & W I 5s '59	53¾	53¾	53¾
5 B&O rfg 6s '95	37	36¾	37
2 B&O 1st 6s '48	68¼	68⅛	68⅛
12 B&O rfg 5s '95	35¾	35½	35¾
5 B&O 5s '96 P	34	34	34
10 B&O 5s 2000 D	34¼	33	34¼
48 B&O cv 4½s '60	27¾	27¼	27¾
2 B&O 4s '48	65⅝	65	65⅝
8 B&OS&PLE&WV '41	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜
18 B&OS 5s S W '50	41¼	40⅝	41¼
4 B&O 4s A T C '59	38	38	38
5 Bang&Ar 4s cv '51 st	105	105	105
1 Bell T Pa 5s '48 B	119½	119½	119½
1 Bell T Pa 5s '60 C	127½	127½	127½
6 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	102	101¾	101⅞
18 Beth Stl 3¼s '52	95	94¾	94¾
33 Boston&Me 5s '67	87½	87½	87½
2 Bost&Me 4¾s JJ '61	45¼	45	45
3 Boston&Me 5s '55	40	39½	39½
48 Bkly Edis 3½s '66	45	45	45
48 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	104½	104½	104½
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	56	53¾	56
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	108	108	108
9 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝
6 Buf R&P 4½s '57	91½	91½	91½
1 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	35½	35¼	35½
1 Cal Pack 5s '40	43¾	43½	43¾
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
6 Chic Nor 4½s '46	114¼	114¼	114¼
2 Can Pac 5s '44	124½	124⅜	124½
5 Can Pac 4½s '46	111¾	111⅜	111⅜
1 Can Pac 4½s '60	101¼	101	101
16 Can Pac 4s perp	96	96	96
6 Can Pac C&O 6s '52	86	85¾	85¾
9 Caro C&O 5s '38	101½	101½	101½
2 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	100	100	100
7 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	71	70¾	70¾
4 Cen Ill E&G 5s '51	6¼	6¼	6¼
1 Cen NY Pow 3¾s '62	98	98	98
16 Cent Pac 5s '60	104	104	104
4 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	64¾	64⅝	64¾
6 Champ P&F 4¾s '50	30½	30½	30½
10 C&Ohio cn 5s '39	105¼	105	105¼
2 C&O 4½s '92	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
16 C&O 3½s '96 D	119⅜	119⅛	119⅜
1 C&O rfg 3½s '96 E	96⅜	96	96⅜
1 Chic&Alton 3s '49	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
22 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	23	23	23
22 CB&Q gen 4s '58	101¼	101	101¼
16 Chic&E Ill 5s '51	106½	106½	106½
18 Chic GW West 4s '59	16	16	16
6 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	21¼	20¾	21¼
28 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	11¾	11⅝	11⅝
5 CM&SP gen 4s '89	4¼	4¼	4¼
1 CM&SP 3½s '89 B	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞
14 CM&StPGW gm 5s '37	28½	28½	28½
20 Chi&NW gen 4½s '49	19	19	19
2 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	6	5½	5½
7 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	11¾	11¾	11¾
5 Chi & NW 4s '87	11¾	11¼	11¼
11 Chi Ry 5s '27	16½	16½	16½
10 CRI & P 5s '34 A	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞
8 C R I & P 4½s '52A	9¼	9¼	9¼
2 CRI & P 4s '88 ct	18¾	18¾	18¾
5 CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	17	16½	17
4 Ch Un Stk 4s '44	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
2 Ch Un Stat 4½s '62	105	105	105
1 Childs Co 5s '43	88½	88	88½
12 Cin Un Term 3½s '71	65	65	65
1 CCC&StL 4½s '77	107½	106¾	107¼
10 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝
9 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	82½	82	82½
3 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	94¾	94	94
14 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	88½	88½	88½
7 Col F & I 5s '70	82¼	82¼	82¼
4 Col & So 4½s '80	60½	60	60½
23 Colombia 5s 1961	43¼	43¼	43¾
4 Comw Ed 3½s '58	92	91	92
26 Com'l Cred 2¾s '42	97½	97½	97½
6 Comw'lth Ed 5s '54	100¼	100⅛	100⅛
6 Comwlth Ed 5s '56	112½	112¼	112½
3 Comwlth Ed 4½s '57	112⅝	112⅜	112⅝
10 Comm Fuel 3½s '70	111½	111½	111½
4 Con Coal Del 5s '60	105¼	105¼	105¾
10 Con Edis 3¼s '46	49¼	49¼	49¼
11 Con Edis 3½s '56	104¾	104¾	104¾
10 Con Gas NY 4½s '51	102½	102	102½
10 Con Oil 3½s '51	106¾	106½	106½
2 Consum Pow 3¾s '65	98	97¾	97¾
2 Consum Pow 3½s '66	106¾	106½	106¾
4 Consum Pow 3½s '70	103¾	103⅜	103⅜
3 Consum Pow 3¼s '65	103¼	103¼	103¼
3 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	100½	100½	100¼
2 Crown Cork 4s '50	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Crown Will 6s '51	104½	104½	104½
13 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	41¼	40	41
2 Cuba RR 7½s '46	56	55	56
2 Cuba R R 6s '46	50	49¾	50
20 Cuba R R 5s '52	50	48	48¼
1 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	53	53	53
5 D & R G 4s '36	15	14½	14½
7 D & R G 5s '55 Asd	6¼	6¼	6¼
2 Det Ed 5s '52	107¾	107¾	107¾
20 Dow Chem 3s '51	104	104	104
4 Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	100½	100½	100½
11 Erie rfg 5s '67	17½	17½	17½
21 Erie rfg 5s '75	17½	17½	17½
24 Erie gen lien 4s '96	28¾	28¼	28¾
11 Fairbanks Morse 4s '56	99	99	99
1 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	6	6	6
7 Fla E Cst 4½s '59	57	57	57
3 Gen Mot Accept 3s '44	102¾	102¾	102¾
11 Gen Mot Acc 3¼s '51	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
9 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	50½	50	50
9 Goodrich 4½s '56	97	96¾	97
11 Goodrich 4s '65	92½	92	92½
13 Goodyr T & R 5s '57	104¼	104	104¼
1 Goth Silk Hos 5s '46	77	77	77
2 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	101	101	101
1 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	85½	85½	85½
1 Gt Nor 1st 4½s '61	107	107	107
49 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	100¼	100	100
15 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	93	92½	92½
1 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	77	77	77
2 Gulf St Util 4s '66	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
1 Gulf St Util 5½s '48	102½	102½	102½
3 Hous Oil Tex 5½s '46	100	100	100
2 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
3 Huds Co Gas 5s '49	119½	119¼	119¼
9 Hud & Man inc 5s '57	21¼	20¾	21
1 Ill Cen 4s '52	48	48	48
4 Ill Cen rfg 4s '53	41	41	41
25 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	37½	36½	37½
8 IC & CSL & NO 5s '63A	42½	42	42
2 IC & CSL & NO 4½s '63	40	40	40
3 Inland Steel 3¼s '61	104⅝	104½	104⅝
26 Interb R Tr 7s '52	82	81½	82
3 Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	81	80	80
1 Interb R Tr 6s '52	18½	18	18½
56 Interb RTr rfg 5s '56	18	18	18½
5 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	50¼	49	50¼
2 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66 ct	49	48	49
2 Int Agric 5s '42 st	100½	100½	100½
10 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	4¾	4¾	4¾
2 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 B	18	18	18
12 Int Hydro El 6s '44	63	62¾	63
11 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	87⅞	86¾	87⅛
2 Int Agric 5s '42 st	100½	100½	100½
1 Int Ct Nor 5s '56 B	18	18	18
12 Int Hydro El 6s '44	63	62¾	63
29 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	87⅞	86¾	87⅛
15 Int T&T 4½s '52	84⅞	84	84
1 Int T&T 5s '55	87	87	87
19 K C South 5s '50	63¾	63½	63½
1 K C South 2s '50	70¾	70¾	70¾
1 K C Term 4s '60	107¼	107¼	107¼
6 Kans G&E 4½s '80	104½	104½	104½
1 Koppers Co 4s '51	102	102	102
5 Kresge Found 4s '45	100	100	100
9 Kresge Found 2½s '47	91½	91	91
1 Lac Gas 5½s '53	14½	14½	14½
1 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	54½	54½	54½
1 Leh C&N 4½s '54 C	56½	56½	56½
10 Leh Val Coal 5s '64	95½	95½	95½
8 Leh Val 4½s 2003	24¾	23½	23¾
2 Leh Val 4s 2003	24¼	23½	23¾
2 Liggett & M 5s '51	123	123	123
2 Liquid Carb 4s '47	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 Loews 3½s '46	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 Long Isl gen 4s '38	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
1 Long Isl rfg 4s '40 st	97	97	97
1 Long Isl unif 4s '49	85	85	85
4 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	74	72¾	73¾
21 Louis & M 1st 4s '49	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
2 Louis & N 2¾s 2003	79¾	79¾	79¾
5 Manhat Ry 4s '90	31	30¾	31
8 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	29	29	29
6 McKees&Rob 5½s '50	89½	89½	89½
1 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	97	97	97
2 Met Ed 4½s '68	104½	104½	104½
3 MilwRy&L 5s '61 B	104½	104½	104½
5 Mil St Ry&L 5s '71	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
8 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	13	13¼	13¼
1 Mo-Ill 5s '49	10¾	10¾	10¾
31 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	25	24¾	25
8 M-K-T 4½s '78	43	43½	43
1 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	23¾	23½	23¾
6 Mo Pac 5½s '49	6	6	6
13 Mo Pac 5s '77	4¾	4¾	4¾
5 Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	23	23	23
1 Mo Pac 5s '65	21¾	21¾	21¾
1 Mo Pac 5s '65B	21¾	21¾	21¾
10 Mo Pac 5s '81	22¾	22¾	22¾
1 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	21¾	21¾	21¾
3 Mon W'P&P Sup 6s '60	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 MonW'P& Pub6s'60	93	93	93
2 Montreal Tr 5s '51	100½	100½	100½
2 Mont Tram 5s '55	85½	85½	85½
1 Nat Dairy 3½s '51	104¼	104¼	104¼
6 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '49	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
17 Natl Steel 4s '65	106¾	106¾	106¾
9 NEngTel 4½s'61B	122½	122½	122½
9 N O Pub Sv 5s'55A	90	89½	90
16 N Orl Term 4s'53	60	60	60
2 NO Tex&M 5s'54B	35	35	35
1 NYC rfg 5s 2013	69¾	69¾	69¾
1 NYC 4½s 2013A	90	90	90
3 NYC cn 4s '98	78	78	78
14 NYC&HR 4½s2013	104¾	103¾	103¾
2 NYC&HR 3½s'97	91½	91	90½
3 NYC La Sh3½s'98	78½	78½	78½
6 NYCh&StL 5½s'74A	88½	89	89½
5 NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	81	81	81
1 NY Ch&StL 4s '66	78	78	78
3 NY Dock Co 5s '38	45½	45½	46½
2 NY Edis 3½s '65	103¾	103¾	103¾
6 NYNG El H&P 5s '48	123	123	122
4 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	21½	21½	21½
1 NYNH&H cit 6s '40	31½	31½	31½
5 NYNH&H 4½s '67	21¾	21¾	21¾
3 NYNH&H 4s '55	16¾	16¾	16¾
20 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	10	9⅞	9⅞
1 NY S&W gen 5s '40	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1 NY Tel 4½s gen '39	106¾	106¼	106¼
4 NY Tel 3½s '67	105½	105½	105½
8 NY W&Bost 4½s'46	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
10 Niagara Sh 5½s'50	92½	92½	92½
1 Nor Pac 6s 2047	83	83	83
10 Nor Pac 4s'91	91¼	90⅞	91¼
18 Nor Pac 3s 2047	80	80	80
1 Ogdn & L Chn 4s'48 st	10½	10½	10½
5 Ohio Ed 4s'65	101½	101⅜	101½
3 Ohio Ed 4s '67	100½	100½	100½
2 Ohio Ed 3⅜s'72	96¼	96¼	96¼
13 Oklahoma G&E 4s'46	99¾	99¾	99¾
6 Or-WashRR&N 4'61	104½	103¾	103¾
1 Otis Steel 4½s'62	72½	72½	72½
14 Pac Gas & El 3½s'66	103¼	102	102
8 Pac Gas 3¾s'61	106⅛	105¾	106⅛
1 Pac T&T 3¾s'66 B	103¾	103¾	103¾
8 Para Pict 6s'55	4	4	4
5 Pen Oh&Det 4½s'77	102	102	102
43 Pen P&Lt 4½s'81	95¼	94	94
2 Pen Co 3½s'42 C	103¼	103¼	103¼
16 Pen Co 4s'63	96	96	96
26 Pen RR gen 4½s'65	102½	102⅛	102½
7 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	88⅝	88	88
2 Pen RR gen 4¼s'81	88½	88¾	88¾
14 Pen RR 4¼s'84 E	96	97¾	98
4 Pen RR 3¾s'70	93½	93½	93½
6 Peo GL&CC 5½s '47	109¾	109⅝	109⅝
5 Pere Marq 5s '56	74	74	74
1 Pere Marq 4½s '80	85	85	85
5 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	105½	105½	105½
13 Phila Co 5s '67	87½	87	87
2 Phil Elec 3⅜s '67	106¾	106¾	106¾
74 Phil Read C&I 6s '49	51	50	50½
12 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	17½	16½	17
82 Philippine Ry 4s '37	28¼	28⅛	28¼
7 PCC &StL 5s'75B	109	109	109
7 Pitt Coke & Ir 1½s'52	101	100¾	101
7 Pitt&WVa 4½s '60C	45½	45	45
11 Portl Gen El 5s'50	103½	103½	103½
17 Portl Gen El 4½s'60	50½	49½	49½
8 Postal Tel&C 5½s'53	13⅜	13¾	13¾
4 Purity Bak 5s '48	87½	87½	87½
2 Rem Rand 4½s'56	92¾	92¾	92¾
12 Republic Steel 5½s'54	105⅜	105⅜	103⅝
14 Repub Steel 4½s'61	82½	82	82½
1 Rl Ark & La4½s'34	82½	81½	82½
9 Safeway Strs 4s '47	102	102	102
3 Saguenay Pow 4½s'66	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 StLIM&SeRy&C 5s'33	61¾	61¼	61¼
8 St L S F 5s '50 B	60	60	60
2 StLSF 5s B '50 ct	11¾	11¾	13½
1 St L S F 4½s '78	12	12	12
2 St L S F 4s '50 A	13	13	13
5 St L SW rfg 5s '50	16	16	16
2 St L SW 1st 4s '89	62½	62¾	62½
2 St Paul Un Dep 5s '72	117½	116¾	117½
4 San Ant Pub Sv 6s'52	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
16 Seab A L cn 6s'45	9½	9½	9½
1 Sea A L 4s '50 st	8	8¾	8¾
9 Sea AL rfg 4s '59	16	16	16
8 Sea-AllFla 6s '35A ct	7¾	7¾	7¾
11 Shell Un 3½s '51	100	99½	100
1 So Cal Gas 4½s'61	107¾	107¾	107¾
8 So Cal Gas 4s '65	108¼	108	108
8 So Col Pow 6s '47	93	92¾	92¾
3 Sou Kraft 4½s'46	90½	90	90
3 Sou Pac 4½s' 68	87½	87½	87½
15 Sou Pac 4½s' 81	87¼	87	87¼
14 So Pac 4½s'69	57	57	57¼
2 So Pac rfg 4½s 63	84	84	84
2 So Pac 3¾s'46	75	75	75
3 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	87¼	87½	87¼
48 South Ry 6½s '56	99¼	99	99¼
8 South Ry gen 6s '56	55	54	54⅝
7 South Ry cn 5s '94	53	52½	52½
38 South Ry Gen 4s'56	68½	68	68½
1 S W Bell 3½s'64	43¾	43	43¼
10 S W Gas & El 4s'60	108½	108½	108½
1 Spokane Int 5s '55	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
3 Staley Mfg 4s '53	13½	13½	13½
12 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Studebaker 6s cv '45	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Ten El Pow 6s '47A	64½	64½	64½
5 Texas Pac Ld Tr 5s '79	75	75	75
5 Tex Corp 3½s '51	78¾	78¾	78¾
2 Third Ave Sy 5s '60	105½	105½	105½
5 Third Ave aj 5s '60	72½	72½	72½
11 Third Ave 4s '60	7¼	7¼	7½
1 Tri Continent 5s '53	30	30	30
5 Un El Mo 3¾s '62	106	106	106
4 Union Oil Cal 3½s '52	106½	106½	106½
17 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	107½	107	107½
20 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	111¾	111¼	111⅞
2 Un Pac 3½s '71	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Un Pac 3½s '70	94	94	94
5 Unit Aircraft 5s '50	94½	94½	94½
10 Un Cig-Wh Stra 5s '52	106½	106½	106½
10 Unit Drug 5s '53	73¼	73¼	73¼
3 Un Rys StL 4s '34	79¼	79	79
12 U S Rub 5s '47	25¼	25⅛	25⅛
7 Utah P&L 5s '44	82¾	82½	82¾
2 Util P&L 5½s '47	50	50	50
11 Util P&L 5s '50	50	50	50
21 Virginian Ry 3⅜s '66	108½	105	105½
3 Wabash 5s '76 B	11¾	11	11¾
1 Wabash 4½s '78C	11½	11½	11½
13 Walker H 4½s '45	103⅜	102⅞	103⅛
6 Wilmrth 4s '50	68	68	68
7 Warner Bros 6s '39	73	73	73
2 Warren Bros 6s '41	34	34	34
4 Westch Lt 3½s '67	102½	102½	102½
6 West Md 4s '52	88¾	88¼	88¾
6 West Pac 1st 5s '46	20	20	20
2 West Pac 5s '46 assd	20	20	20
5 Western Un 5s '51	66	66	66
12 Western Un25s '60	63¾	63	63
8 Western Un 4½s'50	62½	62	62
5 Wilson & Co 3½s'47	83	83	83
10 Wis Cen 4s '49	14	14	14
6 Youngst S&T 4s '61	97½	97½	97½

Foreign Bonds

1 Akershus 5s '63	100¾	100¾	100¾
2 Antioquia 7s '45 B	11.58	12.32	
1 Antioquia 7s '45 D	3.87	4.25	
11 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	19.25	21.00	
10 Argentine 4½s '72 Ap	83½	82½	82½
10 Argentine 4½s '71	92½	92½	92½
4 Australia 5s '55	90¾	90¾	90¾
1 Austria 7s '57	4.50	4.75	
7 Belgium 7s '55	14.81	15.84	
2 Belgium 6½s '49	.30	.45	
2 Berlin City 6s '58	114½	114½	114½
2 Berl City El 6½s '50	107½

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

England

Durham

Stockton-on-Tees (auspices First Church, Middlesbrough, and Society, Stockton-on-Tees): Constitutional Hall, 7:30 p. m., March 3.

Lancashire

Blackpool: Grand Theater, Church Street, 3 p. m., Feb. 27.
Eccles: Town Hall, 7:30 p. m., Feb. 28.

Lincolnshire

Lincoln: Co-operative Society's New Hall, Free School Lane, 8 p. m., March 1.

Northumberland

Whitley Bay: The Empress Hall, 8 p. m., March 4.

United States

Arizona

Prescott: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 24.

California

Corona: Women's Improvement Club, 8 p. m., Feb. 21.
Fullerton: Fullmore Union High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Feb. 20.
Los Angeles (Thirteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1760 North Edgemont Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 22.
Los Angeles (Fifteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1900 South Gramercy Place, 8 p. m., Feb. 24.
Los Angeles (Twenty-third Church): Church Edifice, 158 West One Hundred and Eighth Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 25.
Oakland (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 1330 Lake Shore Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 25.
Pasadena (First Church): Civic Auditorium, Green Street at Garfield Avenue, 3 p. m., Feb. 20.
San Francisco (First Church): Church Edifice, California and Franklin Streets, 8 p. m., Feb. 24. Radiocast Station KYA.

Colorado

Greeley: Senior High School Auditorium, Fourteenth Avenue and Fifteenth Street, 3 p. m., Feb. 20.

Florida

Coral Gables: Coral Gables Elementary School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 25.
Fort Myers: Edison Park School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 25.
Hollywood: Central School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 26.
Melbourne: High School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., Feb. 20.
Melbourne: High School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., Feb. 20.

Georgia

Savannah: Church Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 21.

Illinois

Chicago (Tenth Church): Church Edifice, 5640 Blackstone Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 22.
Chicago (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, Logan Boulevard and Mozart Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 21.
Chicago (Twelfth Church): Church Edifice, 635 West Grace Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 28.
Chicago (Seventeenth Church): Assembly Hall, Fourteenth Floor, 72 West Randolph Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 22.
East St. Louis: Church Edifice, Washington Place and Summit Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 24.
Evanston (First Church): Church Auditorium, Chicago Avenue and Grove Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 21.
Urbana: Urbana High School, 3 p. m., Feb. 20.

Indiana

Hammond: Hammond High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Feb. 20.
Indianapolis (Third Church): Cadle Tabernacle, 8 p. m., Feb. 21.
Princeton: Roxy Theater, 3 p. m., Feb. 20.

Kansas

Argentine (auspices Third Church, Kansas City): Ben Hur Masonic Temple, 8 p. m., Feb. 22.

Kentucky

Louisville (Second Church): Louisville Memorial Auditorium, Fourth and Kentucky Streets, 3:15 p. m., Feb. 20.

Louisiana

Monroe: Ouachita Parish High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 24.
New Orleans (First Church): Jerusalem Temple, 1137 St. Charles Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 22.

Michigan

Detroit (Seventh Church): Western High School Auditorium, 1500 Scotten Avenue, 3 p. m., Feb. 20.

Missouri

Joplin (First Church): Church Edifice, Sixteenth and Wall Streets, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 22.
St. Louis (First Church): Church Auditorium, Kingshighway and Westminster Place, 8 p. m., Feb. 21.
St. Louis (Third Church): Church Edifice, 3524 Russell Boulevard, 3 p. m., Feb. 22.
Webster Groves: Webster Groves High School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., Feb. 20.

New Jersey

Somerville: Somerville High School, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 20.

New York

Brooklyn (Third Church): Church Edifice, 261 East Twenty-first Street, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 25.
Flushing: Church Edifice, 144-27 Sanford Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 24.
Jackson Heights (auspices Churches, Elmhurst and Jackson Heights): Jackson Theater, Eighty-second Street, near Roosevelt Avenue, 10:30 a. m., Feb. 22.
New York (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 1935 Anthony Avenue, near Tremont Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 25.

North Carolina

Southern Pines: Church Edifice, East New Hampshire Avenue, between Ashe and May Streets, 8 p. m., Feb. 24.
Wilmington: Church Edifice, Seventeenth and Chestnut Streets, 8 p. m., Feb. 23.

Ohio

Cleveland Heights: Cleveland Heights High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 21.
Dayton (Second Church): Memorial Hall, First and St. Clair Streets, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 24.

Oklahoma

Lawton: First Christian Church, Seventh and D Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 22.

Pennsylvania

Ardmore: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 21.
Philadelphia (Second Church): Church Edifice, 5443 Greene Street, Germantown, 8 p. m., Feb. 24.

Rhode Island

Providence (First Church): Church Edifice, Prospect and Meeting Streets, 8 p. m., Feb. 24.

South Carolina

Spartanburg: Reception Room, Cleveland Hotel, West Main Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 23.

Tennessee

Murfreesboro: Princess Theater, 3 p. m., Feb. 20.

Texas

Austin (Organization at University of Texas): Hogg Memorial Auditorium, University Campus, 8 p. m., Feb. 25.
Beaumont: Edson Hotel, 8 p. m., Feb. 22.
San Antonio (First Church): Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 24.

Virginia

Charlottesville: Madison Hall, 3 p. m., Feb. 20.

Wisconsin

Milwaukee (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 2519 Kenwood Boulevard, 8 p. m., Feb. 24.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m., WORL 920kc, on March 6, 13, April 3, 10, May 1; 8 also shortwave station W1XAL, 10:15 a. m. (15.2mc), and 7 p. m. (6.49mc) on March 6, April 3, May 1.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on March 6, April 3, May 1.

New York

New York—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMAC, 570kc, on Feb. 20, 27

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc, also WEXK, 15.2mc, on Feb. 20, March 20, April 17, May 15.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on March 6, April 3, May 1.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist 11 a. m., WHK, 1390kc, on Feb. 27, March 13, 27, April 10, 24, May 8, 22.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc, on Feb. 20, March 6, 20, April 3, 17, May 1, 15.

Mountain States

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc on Feb. 27, March 27, April 24, May 22.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on Feb. 20, 27; March 6, 13, 20, 27; April 3 10, 17, 24.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1270kc, on March 6, April 3, May 1.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc; on Feb. 20, 27; March 6, 13, 20, 27; April 3, 10, 17, 24.

Bulk of U. S. Iron To Go in 35 Years

NEW YORK, Feb. 14 (AP)—Thirty-five years is the limit of the present main iron ore supply of the United States as described to the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, which began its annual meeting today.

This supply is the reserves of the Lake Superior district, which furnishes 85 per cent of the country's present iron. After the Superior supply is gone, the country will still have iron it is predicted, but at a higher cost.

The figures were given at a symposium of the Institute's steel division by Carl Zapffe of Brainerd, Minn., manager of the iron ore properties of the Northern Pacific Railway Company.

The iron of the Mesabi Range, great producer of the Superior district, he explained, is so inexpensive to extract that it is shipped 1,000 miles to eastern mills and is still cheaper than the iron from near the mills.

"At the present rate of production," he said, "the life of the estimated reserves has become about 35 years. All who know the terrain are convinced that, unlike 30 years ago, the chances for discoveries of big deposits are nil. The time is at hand when more thought need be given to economic policies. We are still too lavish with our abundance."

Chicago Traffic Arrests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Some 240 motorists were put in jail here during the last five months for disobeying traffic laws in some form, it is reported by Judge J. M. Braude, who presides over the Safety Court. A total of 736 motorists had their driving privileges suspended for periods varying from one month to one year. Fines totaling $27,200 were collected from 1,076 drivers during the five months, the Judge said.

Kansans File Query On Child Labor Ban

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (AP)—A group of Kansas State Senators and Representatives Saturday filed in the Supreme Court a challenge of the right of states to vote now on the proposed constitutional amendment to outlaw child labor.

They contended that the proposal, submitted to the states by Congress in 1924, had been rejected by more than one-fourth of the States, and hence had been withdrawn automatically from consideration.

In order to become effective, proposed amendments to the Constitution must be approved by two-thirds of the United States Senate and House of Representatives and by three-fourths of the states.

In their petition, 21 State Senators and three Representatives asked the high tribunal to review a ruling against them by the Kansas Supreme Court.

The proposed amendment would establish the power of Congress to limit, regulate and prohibit the labor of persons under 18 years of age.

Free Shipping Zone Ends Its First Year 'in Red'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Merchandise valued at $1,250,000 and weighing 11,000 tons passed through Foreign Trade Zone No. 1 on Staten Island, first American free port to be established under the Cellar Act of 1934, during the trial year, according to Robert S. Allyn, Deputy New York City Commissioner of Docks. The zone was opened Feb. 1, 1937, after the city had spent $800,000 to equip unused municipal piers at Stapleton, Staten Island. To date the port has not been self-supporting, but City officials hold that more than one year is needed in order to provide a thorough trial.

Shipments during the first year came from countries in all parts of the world. Merchandise may be landed and stored in the zone until it is sold, processed, repacked or graded without payment of United States customs. Should the owners decide to pass their goods into the United States, duties are collected, but the merchandise may be reshipped to another country without payment of American taxes.

$50,000,000 Fair Grounds

Double the expenditure made in preparation for the Panama-Pacific Exposition of 1915 is being spent to construct and beautify grounds and buildings for the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition. The coming Pageant of the Pacific is a $50,000,000 project, compared with an outlay of $25,000,000 in 1915.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

CAN YOU KNIT? Good commissions showing friends beautiful Pepperell Yarns. Write for Free Samples and plan. PEPPERELL YARN CLUB, Dept. C6M, East Pepperell, Mass.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

SALESLADIES for made to measure, hand fashioned, knit garments; unconditionally guaranteed; commission collected at time of sale. HAND FASHIONED, Cressona, Pa.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

POSITION wanted by trustworthy, capable college graduate; grocery and meat; market experience of twenty years. Box V-18, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions.
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-2318

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO, 15 West 67th St., N. Y. C.—French conversational dancing class forming Friday. TR. 7-9480.

DRESSMAKING

TORONTO, ONT.—Suits and dresses, specializing in larger sizes. Tuesdays for appointments. THE DRESS SHOP, 221 Davenport Rd., Apt. 1.

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS FOLDING CHAIRS—Sell—Rent Banquet and Bridge Tables
Phone LIberty 5071 Pettingill & Pear
77 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS and TABLES for all occasions.
27 Haymarket Sq., Boston CAP. 3633

FURNITURE FOR SALE

SENSATIONAL FEBRUARY FURNITURE SALE Genuine Savings on Reproductions, Antiques, Rugs and New Simmons Bedding; also showroom samples from prominent Interior Decorators; 450 slightly used pieces of exceptional merit; bedrooms, living rooms, dining rooms; city or country, bargains guaranteed. LLOYD'S SALESROOMS, 220 E. 60th St., N. Y. C.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON 333 Washington St., Boston

MOVING AND STORAGE

A MORE complete service offered including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van. WORLD'S ELEVATED Bonded Warehouseman, 194 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Tel. VALEOT 5400

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C., 32 West 42nd St.—Practitioner's office, evenings. Write Box M-4, Suite 1160, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

PRACTITIONER'S office available mornings. Call afternoons, KENmore 2578, Boston, Mass.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—In Jersey Hills, original Cape Cod Colonial, modernized, large living room, fireplace, heater, 3 bedrooms, bath, cellar, artesian water, acre ground, shrubbery, old shade; mountain-river views; city service; low taxes; corner Warren and Washington Streets, Hackettstown; price without antiques, $4500, half cash.
C. C. ORT, Hackettstown, N. J.

ROOMS TO LET

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1305 California St., N. W.—Large room, 2 beds, quiet, elevator, warm, 5 windows, 2nd floor, c. h. w.; convenient transportation; reasonable. Columbia 3483.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Single, double rooms, attractive well-kept home, unlimited phone. 1014 Belmont, N. W.

WANTED TO BUY

WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH! J. P. CO., 118 W. 26th, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4468. Opp. Macy's. Get our offer before selling.

Carter Brothers Co.
Jewelers
PORTLAND, ME.

STATIONERY
100 Large Single Sheets, 75 Envelopes } 1.00
200 Small Single Sheets, 100 Envelopes } 1.00
100 Folded Sheets, 100 Envelopes } 1.00
with name and address stamped free
LORING, SHORT & HARMON
PORTLAND, ME.

SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal'
New England Coke Fuel Oils
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
51 MAIN STREET
Dial 5-3858

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1046 9:00 A. M. to 11 A. M. except Saturday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

3 COMPLETE GROCERY STORES
Carrying your favorite Monitor-advertised food products.
Featuring Our
Tam-O-Shanter Brand
CANNED GOODS
The Economy Store....41 Washington St.
The Gifford Store....81 South St.
The Concord Public Market 9 No. Main St.
The Woodworth Stores
Home Owned and Operated

CITY COAL COMPANY
Old Company's Lehigh Anthracite
87½ So. Main St. Phone 3080
EDWIN H. FIRTH, Mgr.

Metropolitan Coal Co.
Pittston Coal
Cleercoal
King Philip Soft Coal
2 NO MAIN ST. Phone 364

W. CARPENTER
Wall Papers and Paints
PAINTING AND DECORATING
7 Bridge St. Tel. 1417

DRI-SHEEN PROCESS
"Food for Fabrics"
Member New Hampshire Cleaners and Dyers Association
Parisian Dry Cleaning Co.
"THE HOUSE OF QUALITY"
13 So. State Street Concord, N. H.

JOHN B. SEAMANS
Electrical Contractor
10A North State Street
Electrical Wiring and Appliances of all kinds.
Also dealer for NORGE Home Appliances.

Diversi
Wholesale Fruit Co.
Foreign and Domestic Fruits and Produce
6 Durgin Avenue Phone 2100

Choice Selection of
SMALL TABLES
R. H. TIPPET
10 Warren Street

TENNEY COAL CO.
HEATING EXPERTS FOR 40 YEARS
GULF FUEL OILS
COAL—COKE—CLEERCOAL
Tel. 3200

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main St., Concord, N. H.

These
New Frocks
have an air of importance that is downright flattering!
HARRY G. EMMONS

MOHICAN MARKET and BAKERY
C. J. Nye, Mgr.
9 South Main Street
Concord's Leading Food Store
41 years leading food merchants of the East. More for a dollar than a dollar can buy elsewhere.

MAINE

PORTLAND

Our Mid-Winter Furniture Sale
offers reductions from 10% to 33⅓% from our regular prices. The sale features bedroom, living room and dining room furniture of regular PMB quality and distinction—at prices that offer outstanding savings.
Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.
PORTLAND, MAINE

A Modern Mounting
will make an old Piece of Jewelry attractive and useful
Many years' experience in this work enables us to give advice and suggestions.
Carter Brothers Co.
Jewelers
PORTLAND, ME.

STATIONERY
100 Large Single Sheets, 75 Envelopes } 1.00
200 Small Single Sheets, 100 Envelopes } 1.00
100 Folded Sheets, 100 Envelopes } 1.00
with name and address stamped free
LORING, SHORT & HARMON
PORTLAND, ME.

SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal'
New England Coke Fuel Oils
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
51 MAIN STREET
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41 years leading food merchants of the East. More for a dollar than a dollar can buy elsewhere.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

For information regarding other local and national advertising phone National 2142 8 to 4 daily, except Saturday ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Baby Mode and Junior Shop
Cecilia McHugh Droney
Children's Apparel
1772 Columbia Rd., N. W. Washington, D. C. Co. 6158

EXCLUSIVE
Millinery *and* Gowns
Remodeling Hats a Specialty
HEMSTITCHING
MARY G. FIELDING
1756 COLUMBIA ROAD, N. W.

Letter Writers Service
(FORMERLY LET-O-RITER)
907 15TH ST., N. W. ROOM 407
Multigraphing, Mimeographing, Addressing, Mailing, Personalized Letters
Prompt and Courteous Service
NAtional 4067

HATS *"That Are Different"*
ONE PRICE—$2.00
LILLIAN M. GUSACK
5022 Connecticut Ave.
Washington, D. C.
(Near Nebraska Ave.)
Open 9 a. m. to 9:30 p. m. Cleveland 9831

Half Size Dress Shop
505 12TH ST., N. W.
Specializing in Half Size Dresses to fit the Miss or the Woman Hard to Fit.
Sizes 16½ to 26½

BEAUTY SERVICE 50c
Appointments 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.
GARNET'S
"The friendly shop with a personal interest in your beauty."
Hair styling by international prize winner, EMERSON 1344
3500 Connecticut Avenue, N. W.

MAINE

BANGOR

C. E. LEACH & SONS
MEATS *and* PROVISIONS
79 Pickering Square Dial 2-0025
266 Hammond Street Dial 6183

PORTLAND

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-3547 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Randall & McAllister
Anthracite Coal Bituminous
Distributors for Maine
D. & H. Coxe Cleaned Anthracite
Boyell Beam, Pool Creek, Mary Standard New River
Coke—Ford Charcoal Briquettes
Shell Oil

Langley's
J. O. LANGLEY
130-134 Congress St.
900 Congress St.
Union Station
915 Middle St.
Famous for Quality Food and Service When in Portland give us a call

Amethyst
Birthstone for February Rings—Bracelets—Pins
J. A. Merrill & Co.
Jewelers

Drink
OAKHURST DAIRY MILK
"There's None Better"
164 Forest Avenue, Portland, Me.

LAMEY-WELLEHAN
The Florsheim and Arch Preserver Shoes
for Men and Women
500 CONGRESS STREET

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

BOTANY
Wrinkle-Proof Ties
Authentic Scottish Clans at $1.00
BROWN & BATCHELDER
50 North Main Street

DOVER

Oil Heat Marches On!
WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Fuel Engineers
James K. Horne Tel. 933
56 Summer Street

MANCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2502-M daily, 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LET US SOLVE YOUR LAUNDRY PROBLEMS
PHONE 1373
ALL SERVICES
at Reasonable Prices
MANCHESTER STEAM LAUNDRY
Established 1870

Karl W. Polson
36 Massabesic St. 359 Myrtle St.
Phone 4819-W
Take away the "Worn Out" look from your home! Paint does it!

YOUR DOLLARS
Get More at Sears
Easy payments on washing machines, radios, cleaners, tires, furniture, etc.
Sears, Roebuck and Co.
652 Elm Street Phone 3901

GREEN ACRES FARM DAIRY
Pasteurized and Raw Milk
Delivered to Your Door
PHONE 3294
388 South Mammouth Road

Buicks Last Longer
After You Buy
Try Our Service
Manchester and Nashua Buick Co.
294 Hanover Street

Gelinas
566 Somerville Street
PHONE 6300
New Hampshire Cleaners for New Hampshire People

NEWTON'S
SEAFOODS OF ALL KINDS
Buy Your Fish at a FISH MARKET
89 Manchester Street Phone 11

CHAS. B. KEARNS
Expert Shoe Repairing
Worn shoes made as good as new and sometimes better than new.
73 Hanover Street Phone 282

Many Other Monitor-advertised Products
Steele's Service Store
815 Chestnut Phones 296 and 4567

To Our Old Customers and New Friends
THE MELBRY
offers Many Sensational Savings
1029 Elm Street

If It's to Eat—We Have It
Deliver everywhere in Manchester
Many German Specialties
R. HECKER AND CO.
"Quality and Service"
191 Douglas St. Phone 2130

Save 10%
During our February Sale of New Electrolux Gas Refrigerators (1937 Models)
Our stock of these models is limited. Act now. A bargain at full price. A super-buy at a 10% saving.
Manchester Gas Co.
PHONE 1216

The BENDIX Home Laundry
The Successor to the Washing Machine
Don't miss seeing this newest of washing machines demonstrated. Put clothes in it and when washing is finished the Bendix shuts off automatically. Come in!
G. F. St. Lawrence & Son
71 HANOVER STREET

MRS. EDNA B. SARGENT
Lovely, Sunny, Modern Beauty Parlor
Expert Work of All Kinds
MR. M. E. SARGENT
Plumbing and Supplies
No job too large or too small
446 Hall Street Phone 3726-W

NASHUA

GIFTS
Negligees
Lingerie—Hosiery
Scarfs and Handkerchiefs
THE SMART SHOP
169 Main Street Tel. 1190-W

Try Our Saturday Specials in Meat and Vegetables for Your Sunday Dinner
Phone 3500 for Results
BLANCHARD'S MARKET

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

NASHUA

ASHLEY'S Ice Cream
HOLIDAY SPECIALS
Manufactured at
35 East Hollis St. Phone 950
Ice Cream in All Its Forms

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

J. R. LORAH & CO.
Drug Store
ELIZABETH ARDEN SALON BEAUTY PREPARATIONS
Bellevue Avenue

George Bowen Coal Co.
FUEL AND RANGE OIL
Stokers Imported and Domestic
Oil Burners Coal, Coke
Range Burners Wood
Bowen's Wharf Tel. 915

NEWPORT OIL CORP.
DISTRIBUTORS FOR SHELL GASOLINE
Burning Oils
Super SHELL
Service Stations:
Broadway Service Station
Morton Park Service Station
Poplar and Thames Street
LONG WHARF TEL. 2000

WICKFORD

The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO — TYDOL
TEXAS — ESSO
GREASING — WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS

NACHMAN'S
Kay Dunhill Frocks
3.98 5.98 7.98

SANFORD & CHARLES
Virginia Ave. and 35th St.
Kamo Coal and Fuel Oil

NORFOLK

GROVES MARKETS
3320 Granby Street
1517 Colley Avenue
Quality Groceries, Meats, Vegetables and Fish

Compco
DRY CLEANERS
Cleaning—Pressing—Repairing
Dial 23615
Six Stores in Norfolk

— WRIGHT —
COAL & WOOD CO., INC.
Agents FUEL OIL
1022 W. 40 St., Norfolk, Va.
Phone 26351

Quality Furniture at Popular Prices
Willis Furniture Company
Granby Street, Corner Main

RICHMOND

FUQUA & SHEFFIELD
Florists
2926 Westhampton Ave. Tel. 52862
New Shop
119 W. Brookl'd-Park-Blvd. Tel 30193
"Richmond's Leading Jewelers"
SCHWARZSCHILD Brothers
Broad at Second Richmond, Va.

F. W. DABNEY & CO.
(Broad at Fifth)
ARCH-PRESERVER SHOES
for Men
ENNA JETTICK { 5.00 6.00 }
for Women
"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot"

The Ewart Cafeterias
112-114 NORTH FIFTH STREET
112-114 Market St. 522 12th St., N. W.
Norfolk, Va. Washington, D. C.
Excellent Food at Moderate Prices

ROANOKE

For Fine Stationery
Books and Greeting Cards
CALDWELL SITES CO.
105 S. Jefferson Street

LAZARUS
Millinery of originality and style. See the newest Spring styles in
Millinery and Youthful Apparel
310 South Jefferson Street

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

VIRGINIA

ROANOKE

MILK BUTTER ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

"THE KINGS"
Shoe Rebuilders—Shoe Shine—Hat Cleaning and Reblocking—Shoe Dyeing and Tinting—Clothes Cleaned and Pressing—Glove Cleaning
808 QUARRIER STREET

CLARKSBURG

Watts-Sartor-Lear Co.
"A Merchandising Service that enables you to buy with Confidence"

HUNTINGTON

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7101

F. W. BOCKWAY S. O. BEACH
Bockway Plumbing Co.
Plumbing — Heating
Ventilating
Sanitary Engineers
ESTIMATORS CONSULTANTS
1321 FOURTH AVENUE

HAMPTON BROTHERS
Piggly Wiggly Stores
928 Third Av. 741 Sixth Av.
1010 Tenth St. 1201 Adams Av.
Cor. 1st St. and 9th Av.

George H. Wright Co.
Custom Tailors
Men's Ready-to-Wear Clothing
Furnishings
TENTH AND FOURTH AVENUES

Farmers CLEANING & PRESSING
Phone 7171 814 SIXTH AVE.

PILGRIM LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING CO.
ZORIC GARMENT CLEANING SYSTEM
"Zoric System"
Phone 9109
1041 16th St.

Charles
427 9th Street Phone 21800

MORGANTOWN

Thomas Cleaners, Inc.
DEPENDABLE
Dry Cleaning and Pressing
231 Pleasant Street Phone 22

Canada

CALGARY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Calgary M 2846 9:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hudson's Bay Company
Dorothy Hudson will Shop for You, if you are unable to shop in person.
Phone M83 or write "THE BAY" (Calgary)

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
730 2ND AVE., WEST Calgary

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"
Milk—Cream—Buttermilk
Hail Driver or Phone M-4686
UNION MILK CO., Ltd.
"Union" Is Strength
Phone M-4470 Residence L-2412—L-1768
JAMES MORRIS
FLORIST and SEEDSMAN
WEDDING BOUQUETS
FLORAL DESIGNS
231A—8th Ave., West

ALBERTA

CALGARY

SHOES
Quality Shoes at a Price—
$3 to $7
Sterling Shoes Ltd.
200 8TH AVENUE WEST

EDMONTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 27763 9 to 12 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FORD CARS—FORD SERVICE
Ford
DOMINION MOTORS LIMITED
102nd Street South of Jasper Ave.
Edmonton, Alberta

Real Estate, Insurance, Rentals, Valuations, Estates Managed
Kenwood & Kenwood
10119-100A Street Phone 21583

Edmonton's Leading Shoe Store
Quality Shoes That Are New
X-Ray fitting on all purchases.
Sterling Shoes Ltd.
10150 Jasper Avenue Edmonton

You can always rely on what you buy at
JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED
Home Builder and General Contractor
R. H. RAE
11504 97th Street Phone 72785

Hudson's Bay Company
FEBRUARY HOME FURNISHING SALE
Time to refurnish and replace the worn-out and shabby in your home.

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 92-912 10 to 12 a. m., daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Buy Your Furs From Canada's Oldest Fur Traders
Hudson's Bay Company
"Just Real Good Cleaners"
SCOTT'S LIMITED
Dry Cleaners and Dyers
Just DIAL 80178 FOR SERVICE
You Can Whip Our Cream—But You Can't Beat Our Milk
Milk Cream Butter
201 101
MODERN DAIRIES, LTD.
"By every test the very best"
CITY DAIRY Limited
MILK CREAM BUTTER
Hail Driver or Phone 87-647
A Black Business Handled White
JUBILEE COAL CO., Ltd.
236 Osborne Street
W. E. MacNamara Manager
Phones Bus. 42371 Res. 404 150

Red & White Chain Stores
Preference given to Made-in-Canada goods. Operated co-operatively. Sponsored and operated in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office, Winnipeg, Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Baker 3326 Daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE HOSIERY
They fit well!
They wear better!
They look best!
Reg. 75c lines now available at
69c pair
Reg. $1 lines now available at
85c pair
The C. W. ROBINSON Co. Ltd.

SEE NEXT PAGE

ONTARIO

HAMILTON (Continued)

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend

Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS

Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Home Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.

Also

Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk, Powdered Buttermilk.

QUALITY—SERVICE

We Aim to Be Worthy

PLANTS LOCATED AT

London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catharines Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Barrie
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

Acme Farmers Dairy Ltd.

Milk
Cream—Butter
Ice Cream

New Telephone Number 4/2887

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, Tel. Fairmont 218
Hours 9 A. M.-5 P. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"SUPERTEST"
TRADE MARK

Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.

Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec

SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.

Phone our Service Stations

re guaranteed DOMINION TIRES for all motor cars. Prices, trade-in *allowances* and our *service* will please you.

Wonderful THREE Combination

Cliff Robinson

Quality Meats, Provisions

For early service, phone your order the night before to the nearest of our four stores:

202 Dundas .....Met 7111
613 Dundas .....Fair 970
729 Richmond .....Met 167
77 Wharncliffe .....Met 4568

Cairncross & Lawrence Limited

Chemists and Druggists

Experts in

Kodak Photography

SIX STORES

Middlesex Motors, Ltd.

Ford

60 employees. Fender and Body Bumping Repair all cars. "Noted for service."
447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met. 1340

Ontario Furniture, Ltd.

HOMEFURNISHERS

For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*

228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met 1179

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS

Try Our Thrifty Service

All flat work finished.
Shirts with This Service, 10c each
437 Richmond Street Met 5100

PARKLEY CLOTHES

Canada's Finest High Grade Suits and Overcoats made to your order.

Sold by

CUMMING
The Clothier
LONDON, STRATFORD, GALT

DELICIOUS

Canada Bread

OVER 100 VARIETIES of Cakes and Sweet Goods
DELIVERED FRESH DAILY
E. D. Redfearn, Mgr. Met. 946

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED

Mid-Winter Sale
Shoes and Hosiery
226 Dundas Street Met. 5235

Smallman & Ingsam Limited

Western Ontario's Big Department Store

for Prompt, Courteous Service

OTTAWA

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 6-6954-J, 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

901 BANK ST. 7-8640 — 82 FIRST AVE. 7-8478

Mc. Keen's FOOD MARKETS

Groceries and Fresh Meats

ONTARIO

OTTAWA (Continued)

USE

Ottawa Dairy

MILK—from tested cattle, properly pasteurized.

BUTTER—choice and freshly churned.

ICE CREAM—of quality and flavor.

PHONE 2-5741

DEVLINS

FURS

Men's Apparel
Women's Apparel

76 SPARKS STREET

Specialists in the etiquette of
FLOWERS
for Formal Occasions

Frith's

69 Sparks Street 2-1775

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., LTD.

invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for

The Ottawa Evening Citizen

McINTOSH & WATTS

China, Crystal Novelties

345 Bank Street 2-6383

Masson's

R. Masson & Son Limited

FINE SHOES and HOSIERY

Alex Christie 3-0096

Supertest
SERVICE STATION
ELGIN & ARGYLE

Greasing — Washing

TORONTO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, telephone toward 7252
Hours: after 1:00 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Always Ask for

CANADA BREAD

"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

The Hoodleigh

CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

Miss Puritan Says:

Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
Call me at KINGSDALE 5171

Puritan Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

REAL SERVICE IN THE—
Moving, Packing Shipping and Storage
OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
J. T. MIDDUP
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE
45 HAZELTON AVE. KINGSDALE 3001

5 Direct Phones KI. 3121
J. & W. R. SCOTT
LIMITED
FINE GROCERIES, MEATS AND FISH
Ask for Our Weekly Letter and Price Bulletin
Dupont Street at Davenport

Carload Groceterias
C. W. DAVIDSON & SON
Choice Quality Meat and Poultry
Cor. Keele and Bloor Sts. JU. 4197-8

Geo. CRUM
Why not let me assist you with your
INSURANCE
Problems?
59 Yonge Street AD. 6334

CARLOAD GROCETERIA and MEAT MARKET
Delivery Service Free
OUR PRICES ARE LOWER
94 Avenue Road Ki 8378

When You
Purchase Goods
Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, *or answer a Monitor advertisement—*
please mention
The Christian Science Monitor

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

• FRESH CURTAINS •

Curtains are very carefully laundered, measured and returned to exact size and perfectly straight, edges square and no pin marks. Send yours today.

Lloydbrook 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

TRY GOLDEN CREST MILK
From SPECIALLY SELECTED FARMS

CITY DAIRY Phone KI. 6151

"Character Clothes for Women"

Ira Berg
Limited

1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

It costs no more than just "Any Milk"

Caulfield's
SELECTED GRADE MILK
is satisfying more than 30,000 Toronto users
PHONE US TO CALL

Continental Co-operative Stores
Limited

Invites you to become a member.

Head Office: 2 Temperance St., Toronto

STAR TAXI

ZONE RATES

RAndolph 5131

Callow Brothers

STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES

Telephone Waverley 1856
COR. ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STS. TORONTO

DONLANDS DAIRY LIMITED

Richer and Better Dairy Products

Phone
Head Office GE. 1145 — North End MO. 1179

WINDSOR

ESTABLISHED 1910 Dial 3-2486

Warren the Cleaner Limited

Office and Plant:
464 Crawford Avenue, Windsor, Ont.

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Willbank 3636
9 A. M.-5 P. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ELMHURST MILK

Cream — Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs

DEXTER 8401

SHAVER'S LAUNDRY

8 LAUNDRY SERVICES

Send Your Fine Linens

WI. 4115

GOWNS
Charlotte
New York Dresses Exclusively
Latest Spring Models
Priced from $11.75 to $29.50
1353 Greene Ave., nr. Sherbrooke
WESTMOUNT FI. 7773

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A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY VALUE—SERVICE

MISS CAIRNS
1251 McGill College Ave., Montreal
Phone: LAncaster 7438
Member Florist Telegram Delivery Association

W. R. CLARKE
Insurance of All Kinds
Specializing in ANNUITIES
722 DOMINION SQUARE BUILDING
Phones: Office LA 7227—Res. WI 4980

Booth Bros.
ELECTRICIANS

Washers, Radios, Vacuum Cleaners, Refrigerators and all Electrical Appliances.
SALES AND SERVICE
5774 Sherbrooke St. West Telephones
cor. Melrose Avenue ELwood 7370-7379

MAITLAND
Confectioner

Home-Made Types of Cakes a Specialty

Fitz 4651

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED

1211 St. Catherine West
FOOTWEAR
Moderately Priced
from $3.00 to $7.50
HOSIERY—69c and 75c

FUR COATS

Inspection Invited

JAY WOLFE, INC.
MANUFACTURING FURRIERS.
Lancaster 5020-6020 1103 Phillips Square

QUEBEC

MONTREAL (Continued)

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP

THRIFT STORES Ltd.
& WHALE MARKETS, Inc.

STOP & SHOP Ltd.

Finest Quality
GROCERIES
MEATS — FISH
FRESH FRUITS
and
VEGETABLES

FREE DELIVERY
and PHONE SERVICE
at ALL STORES

SHOP
Morgan's
When in Montreal

A Quality Store for 94 Years and A Quality Store Still

HENRY MORGAN & CO. Limited

You'll Enjoy Shopping at

Simpson's

Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre

• Women's and Children's Wear
• Men's Clothing and Furnishings
• Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

Canada's Finest FURS Since 1837

Holt, Renfrew & COMPANY LIMITED

Sherbrooke at Mountain
MONTREAL

also

Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg

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REGINA

LORNE ELECTRIC CO.

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
H. OATES, Mgr.

Regina's Newest and Most Up-to-date Electrical Store

1816 Scarth Street Regina

SASKATOON

OK | ECONOMY STORES | OK

QUALITY FOODS
at
ECONOMICAL PRICES

Hudson's Bay Company

You can always buy with confidence at the "Bay"

European Local Classified

(Continued)

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LONDON, Hampstead—Attractive flat, three large rooms and bathroom, kitchenette; every convenience, telephone; road abutting Hampstead Heath. HOLIDAY, 6 Tasso Road, Hampstead, N. W. 6.

LONDON—Five rooms, bathroom, H. and C. water, electric light, 25/- weekly; three minutes from Catford and Catford Bridge Stations. Write MRS. PEARSON, 3 Rainey Rd., Catford, S. E. 6.

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HOMEBUYERS' ASSOCIATION LTD. GIT. 1603/3. 11 Queen St., London, E. C. 4. Four per cent. new mortgages (also transfers). Decease cancels mortgage.

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W. SWAIN—21 Griffiths Rd., S. W. 19. Plumber, Hotwater Fitter. Decorations General House Repairs Estimates Free—LIBERTY 3188

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LESLIE MINNIS & CO., A. A. I. 28 BOND ST., EALING, W. 5. TEL. 3127 Auctions, Surveys, Valuations. Rents collected. Houses and flats for occupation or investment.

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All Kinds of Insurance, Endowment, Annuities, etc.

F. B. GARNETT
23, Wellesley Court, Strawberry Hill, Middx. Tel.: Popesgrove 2042

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AT THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY ACTON, W. 3. (Acorn 1794)
Silks and Woollens are washed by hand in Soft Water with Pure Soap. Cleaning, Dyeing and Mending undertaken.
Members of the British Launderers Research Association

Tel. Ladbroke 2070 Estd. 1884
BURGESS'S LAUNDRY
103 Walmer Road, North Kensington, W. 10
Depot at 150 High Street
Notting Hill Gate

MUSICIANS

JOYCE KADISH
Concert Pianist—Teacher—Accompanist
95 Alexandra Rd., London, N. W. 8
'Phone Maida Vale 4252

PREMISES WANTED

WANTED in N. W. 3 district, small shop with living accommodation, or share of shop window; moderate rent. MRS. ORMISTON, 21 Ainger Rd., London, N. W. 3. Primrose 5624

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BUSINESS gentleman (37), extensive experience industrial and commercial representation, seeks progressive position as representative. Box W-949, BCM/CSM, London.

LADY (with small car and telephone) living in London S. W., would like part-time or occasional employment; young, capable, adaptable. Box W-953, BCM/CSM, London.

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ROOMS TO LET

79, INVERNESS TERRACE, W. 2
Attractive, quiet house, close Kensington Gardens, within easy reach Christian Science churches. Furnished rooms; meals optional; moderate terms.
Tel. Bayswater 3039

LONDON, S. W. 5, at 17 Bramham Gardens (Flaxman 6059), and 4 Courtfield Gardens (Frobisher 4983)—Comfortable bedsitting rooms with breakfast; other meals optional; from 26/- single.

LONDON—Large, unfurnished room, H. and C. basins; also one or two furnished rooms; one minute Kensington Gardens. 74 Inverness Terrace, W. 2. Bayswater 5627.

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LADY recommends one who loves and understands children and who teaches all English subjects, French, German and Music. Young people of any nationality welcomed daily in her home (London). Box W-909, BCM/CSM, London.

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LONDON—Lecture room (seating 80 to 100), available for social meetings, lectures, pupils' concerts, etc. For particulars and terms apply: The Secretary, 34 Nottingham Place, W. 1. Wel. 7854.

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(The House Bureau) Flaxman 2707
Queens Elm Corner, Church Street, Chelsea
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS
Special attention, Rent collection and management

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TRANSLATIONS — French and German, M.S.S., commercial, etc. O. GERCKE, F. I. T., F. I. S. T., 50a The Grove, London, S. W. 13. Battersea 3066.

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WATCH and clockmaker, 25 years' experience. W. MORTON, 176a Upper Richmond Rd., Putney, London, S. W. 15. 'Phone Putney 3603.

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WATCH, Clock and Jewellery repairs, Engraving, Chromium and Silver Plating, Gilding, 40 years' experience. J. MATTHEWS, 181 Bittacy Rise, Mill Hill, N. W. 7.

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THE CRYSTAL WINDOW CLEANING SERVICE, 161, Norroy Road, Putney, S. W. 15. Moderate Charges; Fully Insured.

A. I. VICTORIA WINDOW CLEANING, Est. 1901, 18 Elizabeth St., London, S. W. 1. Slo. 1762—Efficient service; fully insured; estimates free.

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MRS. WALKER TOILET PREPARATIONS—Cleansing and refreshing; personally made from manuscript formulae, 19 Eccleston St., London, S.W. 1. Tel. Sloane 6408.

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GOOD companions; a house where young people are free and happy; passing guests welcomed during holidays and parents at any time. MISS BANNISTER, 30 Orsett Terrace, Hyde Park, London, W. 2. Telephone Padd. 3389.

LONDON, LEXHAM HALL
42, Lexham Gardens, W. 8. Western 1201. Commander S. H. Morres, R. N. Resident Proprietor. Large sunny rooms. QUIET. Modern appointments.

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"BALANCE sheets, reports, prompt, accurate service. J. B. STIBBS, Monument Chambers, 18 King William Street, London, E. C. 4. MAN. 3529.

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SECRETARIAL staff; reliable permanent or temporary assistant; no charge to employer. H. CHALONER, LTD., 20, Moorgate, London, E. C. 2. MET. 2160.

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LONDON, Holland Park Avenue—Every modern comfort in artistically furnished 1-room flatlet; Hoel divan beds, hot and cold water, concealed heating; meals served daintily by pleasant staff and privately if and when required; terms from 37/6 p. w. single and 72/10/6 double, inclusive of excellent breakfasts, light, unlimited baths and service. 3 minutes from tube and buses. Apply: 33 Clarendon Road, W. 11, or 'phone PARK 3538.

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ENGLAND

LONDON (Continued)

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Modern equipment, super capacity vans. World-wide organisation. Quotations free.

L. J. Allen Ltd.

32 Sloane Street, London, S. W. 1
Tel. Sloane 6171, and at Bournemouth
London Showrooms for Allen's fadeless DUROSELLE furnishing fabrics

INSURANCES

•
OF EVERY KIND
FOR EVERY NEED
WORLD-WIDE FACILITIES

Personal attention to your requirements. Interviews arranged. Enquiries for West End Agencies invited.

K. ROMER LEE

11 Pall Mall, London, S. W. 1
Phone: Whitehall 7978

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PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS and STATIONERS
170 Farringdon Road, E. C. 1
West End Branch, Ogle Street
Gt. Portland Street, W. 1.
Telephones: Clerkenwell 2048
2049
Museum 7311-2 (Ogle St.)
Tickets, Circulars and Reports of Meetings—Poster Designs of Every Description

The Art Store
Lesson Markers
Markilo: Perfect
Kenex: Gesco
Blue Crayon for marking books as advertised in The Christian Science Monitor
Prang Charcoal Pencil and Special Rubber
53, Sloane Square, S. W. 1.
Tel. Sloane 3621

Alice Dean
Foot Fitter
Shoes for Men and Women
that satisfy the desire for style and comfort.
73 Lower Sloane St., London, S. W. 1
Sloane 2171

FLAXMAN 0372
J. B. SHEARS & SONS
PRINTERS
POSTERS :: LEAFLETS :: TICKETS
HEADINGS AND ALL STATIONERY
64 SYDNEY ST., CHELSEA
S.W.3. And at Fulham.

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LIMITED
Hairdressing,
Beauty Culture
and Manicure Salon
50 Beauchamp Place, S. W. 3
(Close to Harrods) Tel. Ken. 0843
Personal Supervision of Principal

Lecture Printing Your Posters, Showcards & Handbills should be printed by
WALTHAMSTOW PRESS, LTD.
GUARDIAN HOUSE, London, E.17

INSURANCE
Let
STANLEY J. PETTINGALL
INSURANCE BROKER
Take Care of All Your Insurance Problems
½ Gracechurch St., London
(by appointment)
Station Approach, Chingford
Silverthorn 2018/9

SPECIAL DECORATIONS FOR THE CORONATION YEAR

GWYN-MOYRA
Florist
148 Sloane Street, S. W. 1
Sloane 1910

Debutante Dances, Coun Bouquets, Dinners and Fork Luncheons. Estimates for Window Boxes, Roof Gardens, etc.

For Everything
that is practical and inexpensive go to
Timothy Whites
The Reliable Household Stores
11, HIGH STREET, NOTTING HILL GATE, W. 11

"A Bargain in Every Purchase"
is the slogan adopted by
Bradley & Perrins Ltd.
who supply only the best and most reliable goods at moderate prices. General Fancy and Furnishing Drapers. 857, 859, 861, and 863, 867 and 869 Harrow Road, Paddington, London, W. 9.

You Would Prefer
THE PER 2/3d DOZ.
"SENIOR SERVICE"
Farm Laundry, Southfields, S. W. 18
Telephone Putney 1223

THURLEIGH COURT

Nightingale Lane, Clapham Common
Flats of latest design from £95 p. a. 3 and 4 rooms, kitchen and bathroom
Central heating, hot water, refrigerators. Secluded, yet only 20 mins. City and West End. Frequent tube, bus and tram services.
Apply letting office in the building.

GOOD BOOKS ARE GOOD FRIENDS
Let me find new friends for you.
JOHN STEVENS BOOKS RECORDS MUSIC
136 Ladbroke Grove W10.
Call or phone. Park 6074.

ARTHUR D. MACLAREN
110 Piccadilly (Park Lane Hotel)
BESPOKE BOOTMAKER
Full range of entirely Hand Made shoes in stock at reasonable prices. Also made to measure.

A. JONES & SONS
BOOTMAKERS LTD.
Scientific Footfitters
143 Brompton Rd., Knightsbridge, S. W. 3
We specialize in
Smart Exclusive Fitting Shoes
AA to EE widths.
Comfort Shoes for Tender Feet in wide and extra wide fittings.

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

ENGLAND

LONDON (Continued)

Have Your MILK SHAKE in a
Black & White Milk Bar
Extensive range of flavours

68, Fleet Street, E. C. 4.
16, Coventry Street, W. 1.
34, Leicester Square, W. 1.
5/6, Argyll Street, W. 1.
180/181, Fleet Street, E. C. 4.
160, Cheapside, E. C. 2.
15, Queen Street, Hammersmith
171, High Street, Kensington, W. 8
374, Grays Inn Road, W. C. 1.
291, Pentonville Road, Kings Cross, N.
194, High Road, Kilburn, N. W.
101, High Street North, East Ham.
36, Hill Street Richmond, Surrey
5a, Richmond Road, Kingston, Surrey
35, High Street, Putney
2, Station Parade, Rye-Lane, Peckham
54, Old Kent Road, S. E. 1.
117, High Street, Wandsworth, S. E.
Scott's Cream Ices Ltd., Darwin Street, S. E. 1.
Stores and Warehouse, 48/54 Old Kent Road, S. E. 1.

TEL. MAI. 6525
J. S. MASON
LOOSE COVERS, CURTAINS, AND UPHOLSTERY WORK
CABINET MAKING . . .
FRENCH-POLISHING . .
AND REPAIRS . . . . . .
Thoroughly Dependable
47 FAIRFAX Rd. LONDON, N.W.6

T. H. CANTELL
MERCHANT
TAILOR

Hand-Tailored, Made-to-Measure garments that pay their way by the way they wear.

117 CHEAPSIDE, E. C. 2
LONDON, ENGLAND

VERITY

CIRCULARS STATIONERY CATALOGUES
All Commercial Printing
BISHOPSGATE 7473.
205 HACKNEY ROAD, E.2
PRESS

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTS and MAINTENANCE CO. (1925) Ltd.
10 PRINCES ST., S. W. 1
give prompt and personal attention to all work undertaken.
LIGHTING, POWER, INTERNAL PHONES, INSTALLATIONS, ALTERATIONS, REPAIRS.

PEMBROKE HOUSE LAUNDRY
22 and 24 Stanley Gardens, Acton Vale, W. 3
Established 1864
TEL. SHEPHERDS BUSH 2520
Specialty: Silks and Flannels, Hand Finished Ironing.

LONDON, N.—Muswell Hill

Telemac Weatherproofs
Mde. Leighton
E. W. ELLIOTT
2 and 3 VICTORIA PARADE, N. 10
Tudor 1391

LONDON N. Stoke Newington

FOR ALTERATIONS, DILAPIDATIONS DECORATIONS AND ALL GENERAL BUILDING REPAIRS
PHONE ENQUIRIES
A. E. MARTIN & SONS (BUILDERS) LTD.
"A. E. W. WORKS"
Wordsworth Road, Stoke Newington, N. 16
Phone Nos. Clissold 6639. Silverthorn 2180

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Current Events Quiz

A Test to Enable Readers to Review the News

1. Did the national income of the United States show a downward trend for 1937?
2. Has the United States officially approved the sale of helium to Germany?
3. What is unusual about the issuance of "The Public Papers and Addresses of Franklin D. Roosevelt," which will be published in March?
4. Does the United States have any private agreement with Britain with regard to joint action in the Orient?
5. Has there been a reduction in the cost of living expenses in the United States?
6. What is the latest move by France and Britain in their attempt to stamp out piracy and attacks on vessels in the Mediterranean?
7. How many casualties have been reported in the seven months of Chinese-Japanese warfare?
8. Has the way been opened for President Roosevelt's building revival?
9. How many of the 16,000 movie extras in Hollywood earned more than $2,600 during 1937?
10. What country now has seven former Premiers in its Cabinet?
11. Has Prime Minister De Valera's dream of a united Ireland been defeated?
12. Where is Japan now concentrating her attack in China?
13. What was the result of the recent administration reorganization in Germany?
14. When is passenger service between Paris and South America to be inaugurated?
15. What are the reasons given by the Brookings Institution for the fact that men earn more than women?

(Detailed Answers Will Be Found Elsewhere on This Page)

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped, addressed envelope sent to "Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor.]

Cryptogram

An Osage City, Kansas, reader shares these words of wisdom of Seneca as the basis for today's cryptogram:

"OGAQEBAFF DJ LKBH KF CIQCUF LAAT CBH RNLMIA; MNE PGNAIEU KF C BDEA CBH CB AJJAPE DJ QACTBAFF CBH MGKBOF HDQB C ODSAGBDG ED ERA IASAI DJ C PDLVAEKEDG."

Letter Juggling

This is shared by an Okmulgee, Oklahoma, reader: Five different words, one of them a proper name, may be formed from the 5 letters given below. Use all 5 letters in each word:

T S N O E

How Many Boxes?

If a person has a large box with 5 small boxes in it, and 2 very small boxes in each of the small boxes, how many boxes are there in all?

Fun With Synonyms

Monday brings another list of 10 words and their synonyms to be straightened out:

1	elevate	extort	
2	flow	investigate	
3	surround	raise	1
4	wrest	proceed	
5	broaden	outfit	
6	harass	stray	
7	furnish	sustain	
8	support	encircle	
9	wander	annoy	
10	examine	widen	

(Answers Appear On This Page)

Quotation for Today

LET no man think he is loved by any man when he loves no man.
—EPICTETUS.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Observation

This game shows just how observant we are. Children especially enjoy it, but it may be played by any even number of people.

Line up in two groups of players facing each other, each person having a partner. Each player must look at his partner until he is sure he knows just how he is dressed, what accessories are worn, how his hair is fixed, etc. After a minute of observance everyone turns around and changes some one thing on himself (or the rule may be change two things); and at a certain signal everyone again faces his partner and must tell within a minute what his partner has varied. (Example: a pin taken off, a button unfastened, shoes untied, etc.)

The side proving the more observant wins. But it is astonishing how many small things we are apt to overlook!—Ethelyn S., Santa Monica, Calif.

Unnecessary Burdens

Never attempt to bear more than one kind of trouble at once. Some people bear three kinds—all they have had, all they have now, and all they expect to have.—Edward Everett Hale.

Winter's Lacy White Path

Monitor Camera Club From Horace M. Wigney, Bronxville, N. Y.

Glossy Prints of Outstanding Unposed Subjects Are Invited by the Monitor Camera Club. Sender's Name and Necessary Details Should Be on the Back of Each Picture. One Dollar Is Paid for Each One Accepted. If Return Postage Is Enclosed, Unused Pictures Are Returned

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Gourds

The recent "Vocations" article about gourds reminded the writer of some seen in a Mexican art shop in a metropolitan city. Variously shaped gourds were hollowed out and dried and the inside filled with cement, to make them heavy enough to be used as door stops.

Colorful native Mexican designs were painted on the gourds, making attractive and unique novelties. We were told that an elderly man in Mexico makes and sells them along the road to tourists. Anyone, anywhere, might do the same, simulating the designs or originating different means of decoration.—D. M. Collingswood, N. J.

Table Centerpieces

A young man each winter sells table decorations which he makes inexpensively of materials found in the woods. He makes a wooden box about 12 by 14 inches and covers it with birchbark. He fills this with an attractive combination of green moss and red ruscus, with a few pine cones, the tops of which he paints lightly with silver paint. Two red candles are placed in the middle.

He sells these attractive centerpieces for the holiday dinner table for $1 each. He sells from door to door and to florists.—D. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Bravery

True bravery is shown by performing without witnesses what one might be capable of doing before all the world.—La Rochefoucauld.

Sunbonnet Sue

Oh, what will rhyme with "Valentine"?
One to my Love I'm sending.
"Shine"? Yes, dear, your eyes do shine-
"Thine"? Of course, you Know I'm thine-
"Mine"? If only you'd be mine
It would make a happy ending.
L. M.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

In Lighter Vein

Cases Vs. Circumstances

In his early days as a lawyer, Abraham Lincoln had a hard struggle to keep his head above water, but he took his difficulties with good humor.

On one occasion he remarked, "Circumstances alter cases, but I wish I could get hold of some cases that would alter my circumstances."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Just the Man

The gentleman walked out of his New York club and called to the man in uniform who was standing in front. "Taxi," he directed.

The man in uniform looked surprised. "I'm sorry, sir," he stated, "but I'm not the doorman here. I'm a naval officer."

The gentleman cried: "All right, then, get me a boat. I've got to get home."—Atlanta Two Bells.

Well Named

The colored man did odd jobs of hauling, for which purpose he used as motive power a gigantic mule of venerable age, profound deliberation, and undaunted determination.

One day an inquisitive person asked the colored man the mule's name.

"Dat mule am named 'Public Service Corporation,' Suh," was the answer.

"What on earth made you give him a name like that?"

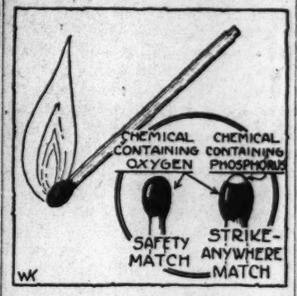
"Wal, Suh, jes' because dat am de nachel name fo' a mule like him," said the Negro. "Dat ar mule kin stan' mo' abuse an' go right on habbin' his own way dan any pusson yo' eber see."

Did You Ever Wonder

Why a Match Lights When You Strike It?

The common matches we use every day are called friction matches. That is because it requires friction, or rubbing, to make them light.

Long before matches were invented, it was known that friction produces heat. Savages would start a fire by twirling a stick in a hole containing tinder or dry shavings, or by rubbing two sticks very rapidly together. You can demonstrate the heating effect of friction for yourself by rubbing the ball of your finger rapidly over your coat sleeve a few times. The rougher the cloth, the warmer your finger will get with the same amount of rubbing.



The head of a friction match contains chemicals which burst into flame with much less friction or heating than does wood. There are two principal substances in the match head. One lights very easily when rubbed, and the other supplies oxygen and burns fiercely enough to light the wood of the match stick.

The chemical which lights easily is usually some preparation of phosphorus. When both chemicals are combined in the match head, we have a match that will strike on any rough dry surface.

What are known as "safety matches" do not have both chemicals in the match head. The phosphorus is put on the outside of the match box, and only the oxygen-containing chemical is on the head of the match. When you strike the match on the box, the two chemicals get together and the match lights, but rubbing the match on any other surface is not likely to produce any flame.

Matches were unknown to the ancients. In fact, friction matches of the strike-anywhere type are little more than a century old; while the safety match is only half that old.
—W. P. Keasbey

Daily Anecdote

The Gift

At a dinner given in New York in honor of Sir Harry Lauder, a guest remarked, "Sir Harry, you have given me much happiness, and I want to thank you. I have looked forward to seeing you again with the most profound pleasure."

"Don't thank me, laddie," the great Scotsman replied, "God put something into me that seems to give pleasure to many thousands of people. . . . I don't seem to control it; it seems to control me. Thank it, whatever it is—not me."

The Meek Mr. Lincoln

One beautiful fall afternoon Mrs. Lincoln sent for the President several times, but each time she had to be put off by the all too busy man. At long last she became impatient and instructed the messenger to tell Mr. Lincoln that he must come.

Mr. Lincoln arose with an expression of great submission. "I guess I'd better go," he said.

Friends about him twitted him about Mrs. Lincoln's show of impatience.

The President smiled broadly as he replied: "If you knew how little harm it does me, and how much good it does her, you wouldn't wonder that I am meek."

Valentine From Sam

Now who done send me dis valentine?
It say: "From out dis heart ob mine
Dere's love dat flow from me to you—
I hope for dinner dere's Brunswick stew!"

De writin' don't help me guess who you am,
But de appetite sho' soun' lak ma Sam!

—Minny M. H. Ayers

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A True Education

Cicero, Ill.

During a teachers' meeting, the windshield of one of the cars was broken by a boy who, with others, was making use of the extra time to practice ball on the athletic field.

When the teacher started home and found the shattered windshield, he also found a note attached. It read: "If you will send me the bill and not tell my mother, I'll pay for this." (Signed.) It added: "I am a Morton student."

The teacher, a superintendent of a near-by school, came to the Morton superintendent with the note, and asked that the boy be given very lenient treatment because of the honesty evidenced in the note. Then both superintendents gave a good deal of their time shopping around to find a windshield which could be purchased at a low price. The first price quoted was $16.50; but after some time they were able to find one for $3.50.

No doubt this time would not have been spent by two very busy superintendents if it had not been for the honesty manifested.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Aberhart, William (ā'-bĕr-härt)—Premier of Alberta.

Bogomoloff, Dimitry V. (dyĭ-mē'-tyrĭ bû'-gû-mô'-lôf)—Former Soviet Ambassador to China.

Candace, Gratien (grá'-syăn' kän'-dàs')—French Navy budget reporter.

Päts, Konstantin (kŏn'-stän-tēn päts') — Acting President and Premier of Estonia.

Pinza, Ezio (ā'-tsyô pēn'-tsä)—Metropolitan Opera basso.

Quetico (kwĕt'-ĭ-kō) — Name of committee organized to safeguard proposed international park at Minnesota-Ontario border.

Quezon, Manuel L. (mä-nwāl' kā'-sōn)—President of the Philippines.

Shikachwang (shû'-jē-yä'-jō̤-äng')—Town in North China which is a vital railroad junction.

Śmigły-Rydz, Edward (ĕd'-värd symig'-ĭ-ridz') — Inspector-General of Polish Army.

Sugiyama, Gen. Hajime (hä-jĭ'-mĕ sō̤-gĭ'-yä-mä)—Japanese War Minister.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Poniatowski, Julius (pô'-nyä-tôf'-skē)—Minister of Agriculture in Poland.

Tallinn (täl'-lĭn)—Capital of Estonia.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ārm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hĕre, ēvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; ice, ĭll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sôft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menû; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; bow; yet; zh=s in azure.

Joy

I'll not confer with sorrow
Till tomorrow;
But joy shall have her way
This very day
—T. B. Aldrich.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Skeptics*

By Le Pelley

SUSIE—THERE'S NO USE TALKING! IF YOU THINK THE CLUBHOUSE IS IN IT'S USUAL PLACE, YOU'VE GOT ANOTHER THINK COMING.....
BUT YOU DON'T UNDERSTAND
COME WITH ME AND I'LL SHOW YOU WHAT I MEAN—!!! I THINK THE CLUBHOUSE IS THERE, BUT WE JUST CAN'T SEE IT !!!
WHAT DO YOU THINK?
WELL—I THINK IF SUSIE WERE A CLOCK SHE WOULD NEED A NEW MAINSPRING

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Over and Under*

By Carmack

Hm-m! Something seemed to have happened to the big snow overnight- I could walk on it today without sinking down in it a bit!
"Wow!" I thought, "This is grand- Now I can make some speed and go places!"
In fact I decided that with a little running start-
I could hop over our half-snowed-under hedge-
But my landing wasn't so good- No indeedy-

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "Greatness of mind is always meek and humble; but cruelty is a note and an effect of weakness and brings down a governor to the level of a commoner."

Letter Juggling: Stone, tones, notes, onset, Seton.

How Many Boxes?: 16 boxes.

Fun With Synonyms: Elevate—raise; flow—proceed; surround—encircle; wrest—extort; broaden—widen; harass—annoy; furnish—outfit; support—sustain; wander—stray; examine—investigate.

Current Events Quiz

1. No; in 1936 the U. S. national income was $72,000,000,000, while that for 1937 was $76,000,000,000.
2. Yes; the State Department has issued a license for the export of 2,000,000 cubic feet of helium to Germany, the first installment of 17,000,000 cubic feet.
3. The issuance of the Roosevelt book is believed to be an unprecedented act for an American President while still in office.
4. No; Secretary of State Hull told the Senate that the U. S. has no special agreement with any other powers. The answer was the outcome of a rumor of an understanding between the U. S. and Great Britain on a naval policy directed against Japan.
5. Yes; although very slight. The Labor Department found, in a survey covering 23 large cities, that living costs dropped 0.6 per cent during the three months ending Dec. 15. Food went down 1.7 per cent.
6. The Spanish Insurgent base at Mallorca is under a virtual blockade by French and British destroyers.
7. The casualties, including wounded, total more than 1,000,000.
8. Yes; with the formation of the "National Mortgage Association of Washington," $211,000,000 is available for various large-scale housing projects.
9. Only 16 earned more than $2,600. Only three earned more than $3,100.
10. Rumania. The cabinet was formed by Dr. Miron Cristea, new Premier and virtual dictator of Rumania.
11. Yes; Prime Minister Craigavon's government, which is bitterly opposed to union between Northern Ireland and Eire, was returned to power for five years more.
12. Japan is now pouring heavy reinforcements into the Lung Hai area for a great inland offensive through central China.
13. With the new setup, Reichsführer Hitler now heads national defense; Col. Gen. Göring is raised to Field Marshal; and Joachim von Ribbentrop becomes Foreign Minister.
14. The U. S. Department of Commerce says this service will start this summer.
15. The Brookings report says that "nature and feeling of the wheels follow different types of work." There is also a slight lingering prejudice which makes it more difficult for women than for men to enter professions and occupations. But this, says the report, limits opportunities rather than rates of pay.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

America as Ethiopia

FROM the standpoint of power politics there is one sound reason for increasing the American fleet: Armed force is the only language understood by militaristic dictatorships. If there were agreement on that premise and on the conditions under which the American people would wish a bigger navy to be used, there would be little need for the present full-dress debate on foreign policy. And if the advocates of a bigger navy would stick to their one sound reason they would not need to parade a dozen unsound ones such as that now advanced by Admiral Woodward.

He urges quick building up of the navy to check "gangster dictators" and prevent the United States becoming the "Ethiopia or China of the Western Hemisphere." This argument is bad because it is driven to extremes which make it ridiculous. If Admiral Woodward wishes to say that the rearmament of Great Britain has had a stabilizing effect in the world and America should build up the navy for the same purpose, he can find fact and reason to support his contention. But if he means to suggest that the United States is going to be overrun and conquered unless it increases its armed forces—and that is what the analogy with Ethiopia and China does suggest—he insults the intelligence as well as the patriotic pride of Americans.

The United States is the most secure nation in the world today. It surpasses any other nation in concentrated resources, mechanical power and organization. And it has a defensive geographical position unequalled by any other great power. Its navy is a match for any afloat unless asked to fight more than two thousand miles from home. Even those who want new battleships to insure against bombing of the American coast have still to prove how the bombing could be done. As for invasion, a first-class power, if free from other engagements, might go into the Philippines. But that has been the situation for a long time and it cannot be altered by building a dozen battleships.

If it is the Philippines that might become another Ethiopia or China let it be clearly understood. But Admiral Woodward speaks of the Western Hemisphere. In the Western Hemisphere the United States is defensively supreme. The navy and the army will agree on that. Comparisons with Ethiopia and China, talk of dictators ready to take over South America, merely expose the absurdity of claims that new battleships are required for physical defense in the Western Hemisphere.

If they are for diplomatic defense, why not say so? The United States has an economic position in the world today which doubtless requires more than physical defense of its borders. Before resorting to ships and guns we should prefer to see more effort to defend that economic position by economic means, not only positive means such as trade agreements but negative means such as embargoes. We should prefer to see more co-operation for collective security. But if that is not feasible it may be argued that a new "State Department navy" is needed. If so let us frankly understand that it is to be used for diplomatic defense by power politics and not to keep America from becoming another Ethiopia.

The Four-Power Pact Again?

OUT of acorns such as the meeting between Reichsführer Hitler and Austria's Chancellor Schuschnigg, some European statesmen today are hoping that a four-power pact will grow. Premier Mussolini nursed a four-power shoot in 1933 but it never became the great oak he hoped it would, though from time to time such an agreement has been talked of. Whether its prospects are brighter now than they were four or five years ago is a question.

The reported agreement between Herr Hitler and Dr. Schuschnigg appears to have encouraged British Conservative leaders to think of a British "deal" with Germany. If the possibility of a German putsch into Austria has been removed, British concern for European peace is by that much lightened. However, it may also be noted that one cause of imminent friction between Italy and Germany would be removed by an arrangement precluding German absorption of Austria.

So while Britain's responsibility for Austrian independence may have been made easier to bear by Dr. Schuschnigg's visit to Berchtesgaden, Britain has also to face the fact that this settlement would mean a strengthening of the Rome-Berlin axis. These two aspects of the situation may appear in British eyes to add up to one good reason for new efforts toward Anglo-German understanding.

Premier Mussolini seems to have been aware of the way in which the cards would be played, since he himself is reported to have encouraged the meeting between the German and Austrian chancellors. His intention is that Britain will still have to deal with the axis, rather than with Germany separately, and out of that dealing he plainly desires to acquire British recognition of his Ethiopian conquest.

But the outlook for a four-power pact is something else again. That it is raised in dispatches from Berlin suggests that Germany rather than Italy is interested in it this time, though Premier Mussolini no doubt would continue to support an idea he originated. The relating of a four-power pact to the reported agreement over Austria would seem to say that Germany has hoped, by conceding the question of Austria's independence, to earn the approval of Britain for a free course in eastern Europe. At least, that is what the four-power pact has often been interpreted as implying: an understanding among Britain, France, Germany and Italy at Russia's expense, and to the danger of Czechoslovakia.

Though Britain today is leading France in the sphere of diplomacy—a Frenchwoman wise with years was recently heard to acknowledge that France had become a "sixth dominion"—it is by no means certain that Britain could lead France to desert alliances that the French have always thought necessary to their defense against Germany. That the British have been thinking more and more eagerly of an understanding with Germany is indicated by the Halifax visit to Berlin and by a growing willingness among some leaders of British opinion to meet Germany halfway on a number of Germany's grievances. But signs of British interest in a revival of the four-power pact idea are much scarcer.

The "Health Disease"

MARKED divergences of opinion characterize the attitude of leading physicians on either side of the Atlantic in the matter of publicly emphasizing alleged dangers of disease and parading symptoms before the popular mind. While members of the profession in the United States are industriously seeking to create a vogue for preventive medicine, so called, including blood tests, physical examinations, and "health education," certain prominent medical men on the other side of the Atlantic are seriously questioning the wisdom of these methods.

Recently, Dr. Oliver St. John Gogarty, fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland, was quoted in The Irish Times of Dublin as warning his hearers that "people may lose life in too much devotion to the pursuit of health." In the Free State, he said, with a falling population and in spite of a vast outlay for greater medical facilities, hospitals were returning records of more cases treated than ever before. "One might almost be led to the conclusion," remarked Dr. Gogarty, "that treatment was a cause of disease."

The distinguished physician then called attention to medical advertising suggesting various ailments—which he termed "mass production of imaginary diseases."

"The suggestion behind it all," declared Dr. Gogarty, "is that health is a brittle, vanishing, extraordinary, artificial, and temporary condition; that it has to be treated with medicine as if it were a disease. Thus it becomes truly a disease."

The "health disease" appears to be what affects a large portion of suffering humanity which would improve itself if it lifted its thought out of its morbid channel to a realization that health should be, and is, normal and disease abnormal.

Scouts

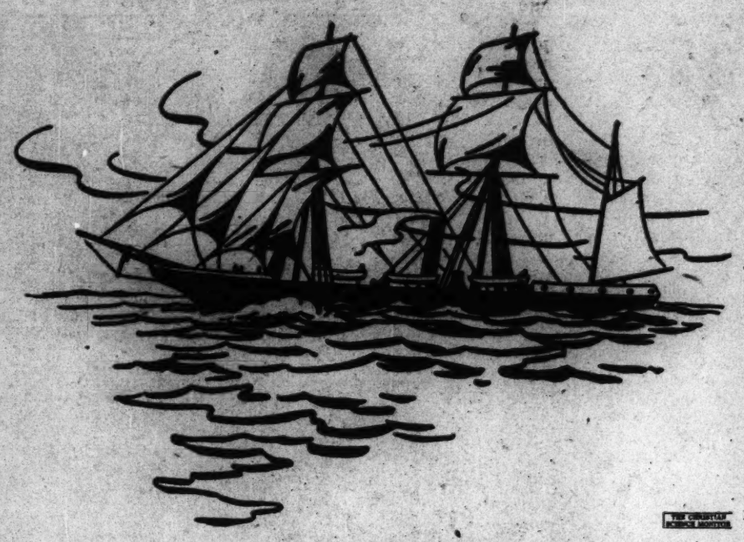
ACCORDING to the report presented to the annual meeting of the council of the Boy Scouts Association, the number of Scouts increased last year by over 260,000, and the world membership is fast approaching 3,000,000. The news is welcome; because it would be hard to exaggerate the importance of this movement to peace-loving nations and communities.

It is, in its chief aspect, one of the best solutions yet evolved of a difficult problem—the problem of how, in a troubled world, to develop in the future citizen the hardiness and practical ability necessary for the preservation of the state, without giving his training a militaristic bias. For this, by inducing him to regard war as natural, or inevitable, or perhaps even as glorious, is likely to result in a war-minded community, inimical to universal progress.

The argument in many quarters is, of course, that preservation can be guaranteed only by mass education in arms; but it would appear from history that "the resource, the versatility, and the zeal that only freedom and self-reliance can teach" are better allies in the long run than the mechanical efficiency springing from a narrow and rigid militarism. The former ensured the rise of a Dutch Republic, the latter contributed to the collapse of Sparta. "If then," says Thucydides, "we prefer to meet danger with a light heart but without laborious training, and with a courage gained by habit and not enforced by law, are we not greatly the gainers? . . . And so our city is equally admirable in peace and in war."

It is this heart and this habit, combined with unselfish ideals, that the Scout movement does so much to instil into youth the world over.

Outward Bound—Sails Full, Hopes High



The Steam Bark, Jeanette

Saga of the Frozen North

Book News of the Day

THE Jeanette Arctic Expedition, sponsored by James Gordon Bennett's New York Herald, was a newspaper sensation in the days when the press was just beginning to exploit happenings of the kind. It must have been one of the most ill-equipped and poorly manned ever to set out in quest of the North Pole. Its tragic outcome and the subsequent naval inquiry made shocking headlines long after the handful of survivors stumbled into a Siberian outpost with first accounts of the ordeal Commander Edward Ellsberg describes as HELL ON ICE: THE SAGA OF THE JEANETTE (New York: Dodd, Mead. $2.75).

The narrative is in the words of George W. Melville, chief engineer of the Jeanette, and one of the fine characters forged in that bitter trial by ice. Melville, later Rear Admiral, commanded the ship's whaleboat in the retreat to the Russian mainland after the Jeanette was crushed in the heaving pack.

* * *

This steady-going American naval officer, who had the Scot's traditional feeling for pumps and pistons and pressure gauges, helped stave off disaster when mechanical breakdown threatened on several occasions. His stanch presence must have done much to bolster the morale of the Jeanette's people in the two years that she was locked in the Polar Sea ice.

Enforced confinement intensified personal frictions. And Capt. George Washington DeLong, expedition leader, was even forced to place Collins, the Herald correspondent, and Newcomb, the Salem naturalist, under arrest for insubordination. The Jeanette's wardroom was a gloomy hole in those two six-months nights. Grudges increased the gloom. Captain DeLong's despondency forced him into his official shell. Long before the loss of the ship, he knew that escape, not scientific research, was his one responsibility. The waiting was bad enough, the actual escape far worse.

* * *

Lieutenant Chipp's boat was lost with all hands at the start of the passage from the ice pack to the Lena Delta. The other two boats separated. Melville's reached a native camp safely. DeLong's party succumbed to cold and hunger while the two strongest members of the company were pressing ahead for help. Gross errors in the charts drawn by a preceding explorer seemingly tilted the scales against them. DeLong's men failed to find the native habitation indicated on the charts at the point where they came ashore on the Arctic Ocean. Their strength failed them on the march south.

Commander Ellsberg has handled the details of the last camp with fine restraint. Even so, it is a depressing saga. The expedition was equipped with only one worthwhile thing—courage. It was not enough to bring them all back safely. But most of those who remained in the North have left imperishable names in the log of the Jeanette. H. T.

In Defense of Mose

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I certainly appreciate Miss Millicent J. Taylor's letter to the Monitor and her kind remarks about "I Lead a Dog's Life." I agree with her defense of Mose—that a dog trained properly from puppyhood does not steal, and I am writing this letter to explain one part of the story. When I said I'd raised the dogs from puppies, I did not have the space in that story to tell how I really acquired Mose.

Sambo had been a member of my family for almost a year when, one winter night about midnight I had to go out to the delicatessen. I was hurrying along the street when I saw the three taxi drivers who have their stand near my house, petting a forlorn-looking young dog. One of the men called to me. I went over, and he asked, "Isn't this your dog?"

"Why, no—" I replied, "I've never seen him before."

"We thought he was yours—we were trying to keep him from being run over—he keeps running out into the street—"

I petted the animal. He looked at me mournfully and licked my hand. He couldn't have been more than a year old—and he was so thin.

"Couldn't you take him?" the man asked. "Your house has a yard."

I looked at him in amazement. "But I already have a dog! I couldn't take care of two." The dog began to whine.

"Well, he'll just get run over—we can't keep him here."

"Well, I—I'll take him in and feed him—maybe someone will come back for him. If not, I'll call the S. P. C. A. in the morning."

I picked up the big awkward puppy. He was larger than my own dog, but not very heavy. I carried him back to the house and into the hallway. He hung heavily over my shoulder. I opened the door to my apartment and went in, switched on the light, and set him down on the kitchen floor. He regarded me dolefully. Sambo in the other room began to whine and jump against the door. I opened the door, and he rushed out and ran up to the stranger. They exchanged affectionate greetings—the newcomer watching Sambo a little warily. Suddenly he began to leap around and bark joyfully. A scramble ensued. They raced around the living room, snapping at each other playfully, boxing on hind legs, tails wagging furiously. The new dog's long ears flopped as he jerked his head from side to side. His ribs showed more plainly than ever. I opened a can of dog food and a bottle of milk, poured it hurriedly into Sambo's dish, and set it on the floor. I called Mose, and he dashed over and gobbled it up. Sambo stood by and watched, panting. I suddenly realized that I had brought a strange dog into Sambo's home and fed him out of his dish, and that Sambo had not raised a single objection. Later, when they were curled up side by side, I decided that Sambo had proved he deserved a companion, and that if no one came after Mose, I would accept him into the family as wholeheartedly as Sam had. That is how Mose came to be one of us, and I must admit that while his manners were very neglected at the start, they have improved considerably since he has been with us. It is certainly not his fault that they have not been perfected, since there is no one at home all day to teach him. But I must admit that whatever Mose may lack in the way of social niceties, he certainly makes up for in affection. I think I have never seen a dog more loving and appreciative. (Miss) INGOMER SHAFFER

New York, N. Y.

The Wide Horizon

When Public Opinion Sets the Pace

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

THE historic debate on foreign policy that is now taking place has already had sharp and possibly decisive effects. To understand that this is true, one must consider how American foreign policies attain their validity. The President and Congress have certain prerogatives constitutionally indicated in the conduct of foreign relations. But the United States is a democracy, and public opinion is paramount on such issues.

That is to say, the President and his State Department could conduct all sorts of secret—or open—negotiations with other governments. They could reach "commitments." But none of the commitments would have validity unless the President could also carry public opinion with him. There would be no way for him to "deliver" unless public opinion supported the step.

Some apparent exceptions may be cited to this rule. President Roosevelt extended the Hoover moratorium on war debts, and permitted token payments. It is impossible to tell how public opinion really reacted to this policy. But the postponement probably was of decisive influence in convincing the debtor nations that they could default and get away with it. Very likely American public opinion would have objected to the policy viewed in that light. But the important factor there is that neither the American Executive nor public opinion had any say in the matter. War debts were paid just so long as the debtors felt impelled to pay them, and no longer.

* * *

In general, however, no important issue in foreign policy can be definitely settled unless the people agree. Certainly no democracy can wage war without overwhelming popular support—much more than a bare majority is required.

So, no matter what "commitments" may or may not exist today for the use of American and British navies—and realistic people do not for a moment believe that any concrete commitment exists—they could have no application at all unless President Roosevelt could first persuade public opinion of their desirability.

Future American participation in active peace co-operation depends, therefore, principally upon President Roosevelt's relations with public opinion. That is why the present debate in Congress and out has been of decisive importance. It has already made it far more difficult for the President to conduct a strong foreign policy—it has already strictly circumscribed the uses to which may be put the enlarged navy that in all probability will be approved.

The debate has also shown the President—who has generally known which way the winds of popular opinion are blowing—that his "educational" campaign for a more co-operative foreign policy has a long way to go. It is fashionable to say: "Oh, with a few more Panay incidents, the United States would be inflamed to the point of willingness to go to war!" or "in six months, the President could work up public opinion so that it would support such a policy." But these assertions should be carefully weighed.

Observers should notice the great stoicism with which American opinion actually took the Panay incident—itself no trifling affair, graphically reported to the public with moving pictures and parallel atrocity stories from Nanking and elsewhere. They should notice, too, that public opinion the world around has become calloused of late years. Observe the calm, for example, with which British opinion takes the sinking of British ships in the Mediterranean and the loss of British seamen. The last years have put a thick coating over oldtime sensibilities, which may not be altogether useless when war threats and scares come. And President Roosevelt knows in what a vulnerable position he would stand if he embarked on a co-operative policy more vigorously than hitherto.

* * *

Nevertheless, something plainly needs to be done to assure the American public that its fears about entanglements are unfounded, and that the validity of foreign commitments is still in its charge. It seems likely that the President will soon be addressing the people, either in a fireside talk or otherwise, and it is easy to foresee that his remarks will not fly against the present winds of opinion.

The present foreign policy debate is having another decisive influence. It seems definitely to be increasing the independence of Congress. And that is a factor of greatest importance. Right now—in the midst of what is called a breathing spell—the Administration program in Congress is in no difficulty. The farm bill will in all probability be finally passed in the Senate shortly. A streamlined wages and hours bill will be introduced in another month, with the blessing of the Southeastern Governors, and its passage seems fairly probable.

It is unlikely that any legislation will be needed by the anti-monopoly program of the President—if the program itself ever emerges. The proposed investigation of the Labor Board has collapsed. There are no revolts—except about the naval recommendations—because there is nothing new to revolt about. Only the tiniest of white rabbits peeps out from the New Deal silk hats, and that is the transcontinental highway scheme—a project not likely to reach the final legislative stages this year.

On the other hand, the President seems to have put the lid on striking statements at his press conferences, and while minimum relief needs are being met, the "natural forces of recovery" are being given a chance. Such is today's atmosphere. But the volcanic crust of Washington is thin, and prophets must walk gingerly.

I Heard Lincoln That Day at Gettysburg

By William R. Rathvon

Excerpts from a radio address over Station WIXAL

BECAUSE as a schoolboy I was in the little town of Gettysburg in Pennsylvania some seventy-five years ago, I am privileged to tell you today what I then heard and saw, when Abraham Lincoln delivered his address at the dedication of the National Cemetery, an event that will live in the hearts of men so long as brotherly love, forgiveness, faith and compassion shall endure.

From my childhood the word "Gettysburg" was as familiar to me as that of my own home town, Lancaster, some forty miles away. As a boy my summer vacations were spent there, and in July, 1863, shortly after the battle, I wandered over the battlefield with two other lads gathering gruesome mementos of the fearful three days' carnage. When it was known that on a certain day in November, four months after the battle, President Lincoln, "Old Abe" as we boys affectionately called him, was to be in Gettysburg, I was excused from school and accompanied my family, at least to see the President and perhaps to hear what he had to say.

* * *

He arrived from Washington the day before the dedication, and was entertained at the home of Judge David Wills, a leading citizen, and neighbor of my grandparents. In the evening, with a number of my cronies, I helped swell the crowd that gathered on the sidewalk and street in front of Judge Wills' home, hoping the President might appear. But we only got a glimpse of his familiar figure.

Bright and early the next morning I was in the center square of the town where the procession was to form for Cemetery Hill, where the speaking was to take place. At the head of the procession, preceded by a mounted military band, the first I had ever seen, rode the President. He was mounted on a gray horse of medium size which accentuated his unusual height, his long legs reaching too near the ground for either grace or good horsemanship.

After the long, eloquent oration of the Honorable Edward Everett of Massachusetts, conceded to be the most finished orator of his day, Lincoln arose and with a manner serious almost to sadness gave his brief address that rang from the hills of Gettysburg around the world and back many times and will ever continue to reverberate in the hearts and minds of all mankind.

During its delivery, with one or two other lads I had worked my way under the platform and twisted through the crowd in front until I stood within fifteen feet of Mr. Lincoln, and looked up into his serious face. I joined heartily in the applause that followed, which was less pronounced than that given Mr. Everett's address which was sparkling in its eloquence and touching in its appeal.

Although I listened intently to every word the President uttered and heard it clearly, boylike I could not recall any of it afterwards.

* * *

With the lapse of time the appreciation of President Lincoln's address has increased among other than his own countrymen. Fifty years after I as a schoolboy in Gettysburg heard each word of it as it dropped from his lips, Lord Curzon, an eminent Englishman, Earl of Kedleston, Chancellor of the University of Oxford, delivered before the University of Cambridge an address on modern parliamentary eloquence. In the course of his remarks he referred to what he considered the three supreme masterpieces of English eloquence—"The Toast of William Pitt After the Victory at Trafalgar," and two of Lincoln's speeches: the Gettysburg Address and the Second Inaugural. In speaking of this address he said, "The Gettysburg Address is far more than a pleasing piece of English composition. It is a pure well of English undefiled. It sets one to inquiring, with nothing short of wonder, 'How knoweth this man letters having never learned?'" The more closely the address is analyzed the more must one confess astonishment at its choice of words, the precision of thought, its simplicity, directness and effectiveness."

In view of what is happening in some countries today by way of governmental suppression and interference with established religion, it is interesting to note Lincoln's views when asked to regulate the patriotic zeal of some of the churches in his time. He said on January 2, 1863, "The United States Government must not, as by this order, undertake to run the churches. When an individual in church, or out of it, becomes dangerous to the public interest, he must be checked; but let the churches, as such, take care of it themselves. It will not do for the United States to appoint trustees, supervisors, or other agents for the churches."

* * *

Mr. Lincoln was not a churchman, but he was a Christian in the truest sense of the word. His religion has from the first been the subject of controversy. We know that he implicitly believed in God's infinite goodness, power, and love and that he sought on his knees divine guidance in every crisis or emergency; that he had great respect for organized religion though he made a clear distinction between churchianity and Christianity. It has never been denied that he was a student of the Bible from his childhood and humbly and reverently believed in its teachings. Although he never joined a church, he once said, "Whenever any church will inscribe over its altar as a qualification for membership the Savior's statement of the substance of the law and gospel, 'Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind, and thy neighbor as thyself,' that church will I join with all my heart and soul."

When in the early morning of April 14, 1865, the news of Mr. Lincoln's assassination was flashed from ocean to ocean, it was heard by a nation bowed in grief. Among the countless expressions of loss that were then uttered perhaps none was more heartfelt than the words of our own poet, James Russell Lowell, who wrote: "Never before that startled April morning did such multitudes of men shed tears for the death of one they had never seen, as if with him a friendly presence had been taken away from their lives, leaving them colder and darker." All of which recorded my own feelings even when a lad, so let me here add to the words of Mr. Lowell a reminder to the youth of every nation. You may search pages of modern history from end to end and can find no nobler example of unselfish devotion to duty, of courageous citizenship and of steadfast adherence to Principle, than in the life of Abraham Lincoln—a life that will never die but which will go on and on forever.